OCTOBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

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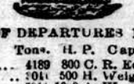

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards ...	19th Oct.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigh ll.....	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME.....	5011	1000	A W. Adamson..	2nd Nov.
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B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil	21st ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th ,,
					1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L.	CLYDE	4126	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11th ,,
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B.L.	PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about.
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CLYDE	4126	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to
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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

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MANILLA	5,000	800	.....20th Oct.	10th Dec. 1888
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000	800	.....10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889

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European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO ...	..	on the 27th October, 1888.
SURA...	.. ..	,, 17th Nov. ,,

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Oct., 1888.

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Austral an steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 0 Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p m.

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HAIR, CLOTHES, HAT OR VELVET.
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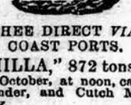
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a. m., on 21st October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1888. Agents.

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CRESOLE

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A Solution of a Teaspoonful in a Breakfast Cup of water sprinkled about a room will exterminate them readily.

If the Verandahs and surronndings of a Bungalow are well watered with a solution of this Antiseptic it will be found to drive away Mosquitos and also act as an effective Insecticide, besides being

A perfect Disinfectant and Deodoriser.
In bottles
As. 6, 12, and Re 1-2 each. In 1 gallon tins, Rs. 4; and 5 gallon drums, Rs. 18-8.
Only procurable at
TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS,
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1889.

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RAPID,
SIMPLE,
CLEAN,
DURABLE.

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Is unequalled for Rapidity, Simplicity, and Cheapness.
Can be readily fixed to any Water Tap.
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Exquisitely perfumed, and which took the Medal at the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.

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Spring Flowers.	Hawthorn.

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A Magnificent Bath and Toilet Soap.
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A Superior Hygienique Bath and Toilet Soap.
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FINEST OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
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Single, Three-wheels, Wooden Body Perambulators, well upholstered, on 20-in. Bicycle Iron-tyred wheels, with Porcelain Handles, Apron and Summer Hood, complete	30 0
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Single, three Wheels, Cab-shaped wooden body Perambulators, richly upholstered, on 23-in. best Bicycle *Rubber*-tyred Wheels, with Porcelain Handles, Apron and Belgians triped Canopy, complete	40 0
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Do. do. 20-in. and 16-in. Wheels.	45 0
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Waterproof Hoods for the Rainy Seasons complete, with Frame Straps, &c.—	
For Single Perambulator, superior Brass-jointed	10 8
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Do. do superior, to come down at the ends	7 0
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DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

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MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
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Do do Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
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Excellent Masters	16	0
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Leather Case for do ... ... Rs. 4 8 to	7	0

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Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons...	28	8
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Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

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do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
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IN AID OF ST. LUCIUS SOCIETY,
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL.
FRIDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1888.
Commencing at 9 p.m., (Bombay time).
TO CONCLUDE WITH A DANCE.

A European String Band will be in attendance under the direction of Mr. Ch. FREDILIS, Band Master of the above Society.
Admission: Front Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Refreshments can be had at moderate prices.
Tickets may be had of the Secretary, or at the Door.

CHAS. S. D'SOUZA,
Honorary Secretary.

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CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT SAFE.
Most secure against
FIRE AND THIEVES.
38" by 26" by 23" Outside.
30" by 18" by 15" Inside.
Fitted with two Shelves and two Drawers.

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AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAVE REPLENISHED their Several Departments with the Fresh Supplies, just to hand, Specially Selected from the leading manufacturers of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, &c.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE City of Bombay.—A MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on THURSDAY, the 2 th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from Mr. J. P. Cornforth, resigning his seat in the Corporation.
2. Letter from the Secretary, reporting the Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee, on the 3 d instant.
3. Government letter, Public Works Department, forwarding, for consideration of the Corporation, plan of the proposed overbridge across the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line at Falkland Road, and stating that should it meet with the approval of the Corporation, the Railway Company will be called on to prepare the necessary designs and estimates for the same.
4. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, proposing for sanction of the Corporation the names of certain streets.
5. Administration Report of the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the year 1887-88, together with the "Review" thereof by the Standing Committee, and the Report of the Auditors to the Corporation for the same period.
6. Further consideration of the question of the lighting of the Wellington Fountain.
7. Letter to the Corporation, from Mr. N. H. Gheesta, asking favourable consideration for correspondence relating to the severance of water connection from his house at Nos. 188-190, Falkland Road, Byculla.
8. Further petition, from Mr. Bapuji Wasudevji, relative to the valuation of his property at Nos. 62-64, Kitchen Garden Street.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 16th October, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS.....per 1,000	Rs. 30	per 100	Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS..... "	" 35	"	" 4-0
ROYALS ..... "	" 40	"	" 4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
J. NEUBERG,
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RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few
BURMESE RUBIES
of excellent quality, may be mounted
IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,
in the shortest possible time. Apply to
Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
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FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
an be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Pure Clean Tallow as the company may require from time to time during twelve months commencing 1st November next, estimated at 25 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned. A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th September, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 Stacks of Scrap timber now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd October, 1888.

NOTICE.
THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the above Company.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Bombay, 10th October, 1888.

PRESNTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, Forbes Street.

FACTS!

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.	
TRICYCLE	155 out of 156
BICYCLE	97 " 153
TANDEMS	8 " 16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, our of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST, WITH FULL SPECIFICATIONS, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.
The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.
Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.
All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.
For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.
Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.
Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.
The latest Indian papers on file.
All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSACK, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
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Price List on Application
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
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Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. Parstmann, Sohn, Mayence, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" 24 0
Leibfraenmilch	" 21 0	" ...
Steinwein	" 21 0	" 28 0
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" ...
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 31 0
Marcobrunner	" 32 0	" ...
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. Burmester Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Superior "	" 28 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port...	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. Ballerbosch, Chateau de Pontet	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 5 0
St Julian Medoc	" 1	...
Medoc	"	18 0
Les Canons	" 1 0	...
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau La Rose	" 28	...
From Munier & Fils.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...
From A. Dupuix Maire, Bordeaux.		
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From Franz Scarpatry.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	" 1 0
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
" Red Star	" 19 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Monton	" 32	" 34 0
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BRANDY.

L. Montrose ***	Rs. 19 0	" ...
F. Sinne & Co.'s Brandy	" 19 8	" ...
F. Descendier & Co.'s "	" 21 0	" ...
A. Dejonon Fils & Co.	" 22 0	" ...
Cognac, Gold Labels Fine, capsules	" 30 0	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Pearls	" 37 0	" ...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...
"	" 22 8	...
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	" 18 0	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	" ...
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	" 6 4	4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 6 12	" 3 12
Eliffe's Export Beer	" 5	...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	" 14	" ...

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	...
Wineat Kummel	" 20 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 60 0	...
Swiss Cheese, in tins from 1bs. 25 to 34.	" 0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	" 2	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 4

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Re. ...
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" ...
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 0 10
Selinage in Water	" ...	" 0 12
Mushrooms	" ...	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK,		
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
French Beans	" ...	" 0 12
Green Peas	" ...	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4
Brun wick Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Sarcmellen Liber...wurst	" ...	" 1 8
Mettwurst	" ...	" 1 8
Cervelatwurst	" ...	" 1 0
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Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a reference, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

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Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth o Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
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and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
August 2, 1888.

WANTED.

AN OVERSEER for the JUBBULPORE WATER WORKS. Salary including horse allowance, Rs. 75 per mensem, rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5, after each year of approved service.
The Overseer will work under instructions received direct from the Executive Engineer.
He must have a good knowledge of English and experience of water works and accounts, and be able to survey and level, and prepare rough plans and estimates.
He will be on probation for the first three months.

AMBICA CHARN BANERJEE,
Secretary, Municipal Committee.
Jubbulpore, 24th September, 1888.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

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Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary sobbings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of genuine utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249
High Holborn, LONDON.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms Annas 4 each

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A LIFE POLICY.
For Rs. 10,000
May be effected at the following rates with the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Per Month.

At age	25	Rs. 24-7-9
" "	30	" 26-9-9
" "	35	" 29-4-9
" "	40	" 32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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FOR SALE.

FOUR LANCASHIRE BOILERS belonging to the Mahaluxmi S. a d W. Co., Ld., near the Elphinstone Bridge, by Daniel Adamson. Last examined by the Government Inspector of Steam Boilers in August, 1888, and have been certified as being capable of working up to a pressure of 70 lbs. to the square inch. One of these Boilers is now being REMOVED, and will be available for inspection in a few days.
The remaining three Boiler are now at work daily, and can be seen at any time in the course of the day on application to the Manager at the mills.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had the Faculty as formerly, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence miserable to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, mildly and serenely portrait the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating tortures if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Bilious, mess instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting, Poona.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Ruysdeal (s), from Middlesbrough; and Commilla (s), Karachi and Coast. Yesterday:—Henzada (s), from London; Bisagno (s), and Khiva (s), Hongkong; and Wave (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Elton (s), for Dunkirk; and J. Davie (s), Calcutta.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Karachi, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

JAPAN.—Mr. Shewram Bhickoba, of 29, Poputjee's Lane, writes:—"The information about Japanese and Kobe merchants required by your correspondent on Saturday, I can, at any time, give him at a personal interview."

THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF BROACH.—A petition has been forwarded to the Government of Bombay urging the cancellation of the order transferring Khan Bahadur Bomonji Edulji Modi, the Deputy Collector, who has become popular with local residents in Broach.

HINDU UNION CLUB.—A grand social gathering of the Club took place on Dussera Day, at Dadur, in the garden-house of Mr. Anandrao Harishankar. Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A., the chairman, delivered an interesting address on the origin and social importance of the Dussera festival, which was followed by singing and refreshment.

BURGLARY IN TINDAL STREET.—Abdul Cadur Mahomed Sallaybhoy, of Tindal Street, Cross Lane, reported to the police that during his absence from Bombay between the 27th ultimo and the 15th instant, his house was entered through a window and property to the value of Rs. 1,211 abstracted from three boxes.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Ismail Dawood, a hack victoria driver, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a han -bag containing jewellery, valued at Rs. 330, belonging to a party of German musicians, at present performing at the Grand Hotel, Fort, under circumstances already reported. Accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MEMORIAL TO A GOA JOURNALIST.—On Sunday last the natives of Assagao (Goa), resident in Bombay, held a meeting at Cavel, and after unanimously passing a vote of deep regret for the loss of their distinguished townsman, the much-lamented editor of the *Gazeta de Bardez*, they resolved to establish a prize in his name in connection with primary instruction to be awarded to the best boy of their village. A pretty large sum was collected on the spot.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan child, aged 3 years, named Cadur Balla. Deceased, it appears, on Sunday last, while looking out of a window of a house, at Islampoora, overbalanced and fell on the road, and fractured its skull which proved fatal. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

INDIAN DRUGS AT THE POONA EXHIBITION.—Amongst the exhibitor at the Poona Native Art Exhibition is a well-known native practitioner, Vaidya Prabhuram Jivanram, who has sent a large collection of Indian Materia Medica, with the object of calling attention to the merits of the indigenous system of medicine. The Vaidya has an excellent reputation in his own school of medicine, the methods of which are well illustrated in the collection shown at Poona.

A BRAHMO MARRIAGE.—A Brahmo marriage under Act III. of 1872, the fourth of its kind in Bombay, was celebrated in Girgaum, last Sunday. The bridegroom was Mr. Ganpatrao Narayan Deval, an educated young Brahmin from Poona; and the bride, Kumari Sitabai, the daughter of Mr. Vasudeo Babajee Navrange, a staunch member of the local Brahmo Samaj and one of the advocates of reform movements in Hindu society on this side of India. Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, the Secretary of the Samaj, officiated on the occasion. There was a large number of guests present, chiefly members and sympathisers of the local Theistic Church.

MORE SINNED AGAINST THAN SINNING.—An old woman, named Gunga, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with attempting to commit suicide by falling into a well. Her son appeared as the complainant in the case. It appeared strange to the magistrate that a son should come forward to lay such a charge against his mother, and in answer to his worship he disclaimed any intention of getting her punished. He explained that he had given information to the police, fearing lest he should be apprehended and hanged for murdering his mother if she were to kill herself. (A laugh). The magistrate said that the British Legislature has made suicide a crime, because of the great sanctity of human life in the eyes of civilized society But he did not think a law of that kind ought to be strained against a most wretched and miserable old woman like the one who was standing before him. It was highly probable that the woman was more sinned against than sinning, and his worship accordingly ordered her to be discharged.

ASSAULT AND EXTORTION.—Syed Mahabrook, a negro, was charged by Inspector Butterfield, with creating disorder and committing extortion. The complainant, a Mahomedan, said he was working one night in his shop, when the prisoner came up to him, and demanded payment of some money. He was drunk, and when his demand was not complied with, he assaulted his victim and ran away. But the complainant got him apprehended with the aid of the police. There were other persons present in court, besides the complainant, who were prepared to state that the prisoner had been attempting to levy blackmail from people. The prisoner could plead nothing more in his defence than that he was drunk. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, who tried the case, observed that the offence of committing extortion was unfortunately much commoner in Bombay than it ought to be. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Mahomedan, about thirty years of age. He was seen by Luximon Serputtee, who was standing by the Cowasjee Patel Tank, at about 9 o'clock, on Monday night, jumping into the tank. Luximon raised an alarm, and deceased was taken out in an unconscious state. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, but died on the way. Bataki was beaten throughout the town, and deceased was not identified. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, touching the death of Govind Kessow, aged twenty-five years, a day-labourer, employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's Iron Foundry. At about 1 p.m., on Monday, deceased suddenly left his work, and went into an adjoining compound and jumped into a well. On hearing a splash the work-people ran to the well and saw the deceased rise to the surface and sink. His body was recovered in about half an hour. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE SALVATIONISTS AND THE PARSEES.—Dadabhai Bomonjee and Bapujee Nowrojee appeared yesterday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, to answer a charge of being drunk and disorderly in the quarters of the Salvationists, in Cowasji Patel Street. Bezonji Dosabhoy and six other Parsees were also charged with disorderly behaviour. The accused were defended by Mr. Kapadia, barrister-at-law, Mr. Wadia, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, and Mr. Pesikaka, of Messrs. Pesikaka and Rustom. Mr. Wadia said he had engaged Mr. P. M. Mehta on behalf of his client, and as he had been told by Mr. Superintendent Macdermott on the previous day, that in consequence of the pressure of work, the case would have to be transferred to the Girgaum Police Court, the learned counsel was going to attend that court. It having been, however, decided that the case should be heard in the Fort Police Court he asked for a short postponement to enable notice being given to counsel. Mr. Wadia, in the course of some remarks, said his client was a cousin of Sir Jamsetjee, and Mr. Macdermott "had the audacity" to arrest him, while he was quietly passing along the road. The same plea was raised by Mr. Pesikaka on behalf of his client, who, he said, was his cousin. There was a large attendance of Parsees in the court. The case will be proceeded with this morning.

CONCERT AT COLABA.—In aid of the Funds of the Bazaar which is to be held in the Town Hall, in February next, a concert was given on Monday night, in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Colaba. In response to the good programme provided, a select appreciative audience gathered, and the financial result makes a tangible addition to the object in view. Miss E. Murray contributed two appropriate songs, "True till Death" and "Golden Love." The Misses Yardley obtained a well-deserved encore for their sweetly played duet, "Chilperic." Mrs. J. Allan, at urgent request, though only just recovering from a severe cold, sang the old Scotch ballads "Callor on" and "On the Banks of Allan Water" with much effect. Mr. Lamb palpably touched the best feelings of his audience by his rendering of "The Wreck of the Hesperus," and as an encore sang "Life is a River," while Mr. Chisholm, in turn captivated appreciation in the singing of "All in All," the music of which was by Cowen. Though, at first, only acknowledging the request for an encore, he kindly yielded to the repeated applause, and sang the "Thorn." Mrs Chisholm and Mrs. Clutterbuck played the pianoforte accompaniments. A very pleasant entertainment was brought to a close by a cordial expression of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had so willingly helped to make the concert a success.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared before Mr. Justice Scott on behalf of Sorabjee Cowasjee Kotwal, and applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon Framjee Muncherjee Madon to show cause why it should not be declared that the partnership between the plaintiff and defendant, the subject of an agreement, dated 2nd June, 1884, was valid, and subsisting that the defendant should be restrained by an injunction of the court from carrying on any private or independent business or any business in contravention of the terms of the said agreement or from doing anything to injure the partnership business, or to hinder in any way the carrying on of the same in contravention of the terms of the agreement; that it might be declared that the profits of all business of a nature with that of the firm carried on by or accruing to the defendant within the term of the partnership belonged to the partnership, and that, if necessary, an account might be taken of such profits, and that the defendant be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the moiety thereof of any such sum by way of further compensation for the damages caused by his wrongful acts. The defendant was not represented on that occasion, and his Lordship granted the rule *nisi* for the injunction. On the 11th instant, the rule came on for argument, and by consent of the parties it was ordered that the defendant should be restrained till further orders in terms of the rule *nisi* of the 1st October, 1888. The defendant has filed a cross suit against the plaintiff.

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS IN THE FORT WARD.

A MEETING of ratepayers and residents of the Fort Ward was held yesterday afternoon, in the house of Mr. Lilladhur Shamjee Jadowjee, near the Gaiety Theatre, for the purpose by appointing a committee with authority to select candidates for the forthcoming Municipal elections. On the motion of Mr. J. R. Duxbury, seconded by Mr. Jewanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Dr. Thomas Blaney was called to the chair.

The chairman explained the scope and object of the meeting. That object was similar to that of the meeting held in the Girgaum Ward. The meeting was called in the names of the secretaries of the Ratepayers' Association, but it was not a meeting of that Association, but a meeting of the ratepayers of the Fort Ward. The purpose for which they had met was to take concerted action to appoint a standing committee, which should select candidates to represent the ward in the new Corporation.

Mr. Bomonjee Perozshaw proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed a standing committee for the Fort Ward, and that they be authorised to select candidates from this ward for the forthcoming Municipal election:—Dr. Blaney, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, Messrs. E. M. Moses, S., S. Solomon, N. J. Gamadia, Khan Bahadoor J. D. Wadia, Messrs. H. E. Allbless, E. N. Setna, C. V. Goculdas, D. Gungadur, J. N. Tata, A. P. Setna, C. H. Dadysett, D N Wadia, M G Liladhur, M Ragunathdas, D Gordhundas, E H Battliwalla, Dr. H. S. Dantra, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Messrs. P. M. Dadysetna, A. B. Patel, J. P. Kapadia, V. Hirjee, D. Damodhur, A. Virjee, M. G. Patsa, M. D. Nowsariwalla, A. D. Moonshee, J. J. Mody, J. M. S. Dhurumsey, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. G. Khatao, R. M. Lowjee; and Mr. L. S Jadowjee Mr. B. B. Patel, Mr. F. M. Banajee, and Dr. A. D. Mody, honorary secretaries. Mr. Bomonjee said that the time had come when great improvement was required in the mode in which young men of influence, but of no ability or experience, were returned to the Corporation. These young men were tenacious, and had already been in the field canvassing for votes. They were unable to give an account of any good done by them in the Corporation. There were honorable exceptions, who were the pillars of good Municipal Government, men who were esteemed and respected for the disinterested zeal with which they protected the interests of the general body of ratepayers. The ratepayers should make up their minds to eject from the Corporation the merely ornamental members and to select men of position and education.

Mr. L. S. Jadowjee seconded the proposition.

Dr. B. S. Shroff was sorry to see that the names of graduates and of medical gentlemen had been omitted from the committee. Six or seven names had already been selected by members connected with the Ratepayers' Association; all graduates and medical men were excluded. He proposed an amendment that the following names be added to the committee:—Drs. D. Burjorjee, D. Jamsetjee, B. Nowrojee, H. D. Pesikaka, P. F. Gomes, K. N. Badhurjee, Messrs. F. P. Pavri, H. C. Colah, J. M. Antia, J. E. Mody, J. P. Mistree, J. J. Mody, K. K. Mody, K. Alpaivalla, R. B. Vakil, H. Narotumdas, T. Varjevandas, and G. G. Tejpall.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. B. H. Dantra.

Mr. Gordundas Khatao proposed that the names of Messrs. H. Narotumdas, T. Varjeewandas, and G. G. Tejpall be added to the committee

Mr. Furdoonjee M. Banajee explained that nothing definite had been determined upon, and that certain names were put down as were suggested. Dr. Shroff's insinuation was wholly unfounded.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia proposed that the names of those who were candidates for the Fort Ward be erased from the standing committee.

Mr. T. Tatia seconded the amendment.

Dr. A. P. Cama proposed that the names of those who were members of the Girgaum committee should be erased from the present committee.

Mr. A. H. Chenoy seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. Gostling supported Mr. Kapadia's proposition.

Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar said the discussion would show that there was a split among them. He suggested that the names proposed by Mr. Bomonjee as well as by Dr. Shroff, should be accepted and appointed to the committee.

Mr. Kapadia's amendment was on a division carried by a large majority. Dr. Cama's amendment was lost. Mr. Bomonjee's proposition, including the names suggested by Dr. Shroff and Mr. Khatao was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee proposed that this meeting is of opinion that it is the duty of Municipal voters not to promise their votes until they have the names of all the candidates before them, and that the electors of the Fort ward will best serve their own interests by giving the support of their votes to such deserving candidates only whose names are duly recommended to them by the committee now appointed.

Mr. Ardasir Byramjee Patel seconded the proposition.

Dr. Katrack spoke at great length in support of the proposition, and urged that the franchise which the ratepayers enjoyed was a sacred trust, which should never be betrayed.

Mr. D. Gostling said that the resolution did not proposed to deal with votes which were already promised Now, he wished to say that any such promise made was no promise at all, and could not be binding. The ratepayers should wait till they had the names of all the candidates before them. (Applause.)

The proposition was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia proposed that contributions be invited from the representatives of the Fort Ward for the expenses in this ward.

Mr. Rustomjee Ardasir Master seconded the proposition.

The thanks of the meeting were accorded to Mr. L. Shamjee for kindly giving the use of his hall for the purposes of the meeting.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. Mr. L. Shamjee expressed his intention of paying all the expenses in connection with the meeting.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Mellen & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors have now the pleasure to submit a statement of profit and loss for the half-year ended June 30, and a balance-sheet showing the company's financial position on the closing day of the year. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's net earnings for the half-year amount to Government Rs. 30,227-9-0 which, with the balance of Government, Rs. 2,399-11-4 carried from the previous half-year, makes a total of Government Rs. 32,627-4-4, which the board of directors propose to appropriate as follows:—(1). In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Government Rs. 25 per share, Government, Rs. 17,500. (2). To be transferred to depreciation account, Government Rs. 15,000. (3). Balance to be carried forward to next half-year's profit and loss, Government Rs. 127-4-4. Total—Government, Rs. 32,627-4-4. The profit earned during the half-year is the smallest the company has made for many years, and was caused by our nearest neighbours flooding our market with their stuff. Latterly, however, they have found a better market near them for their productions with the result that we are now making a good profit, and no doubt they are doing better also. Very soon now the line to Bezawadi will be opened, and the result of this to us must be an extended market. Some of our shareholders having asked why go on making cloth, while the cloth account shows a loss, your directors have to point out that cloth has only been made of the yarn, which would otherwise have gone to stock and depreciated the average price obtained for the yarn had the company been compelled to force it off in the state of yarn. There would have been no gain therefore whatever by stopping the making of cloth. The company's machinery is in a high state of efficiency, and it as well as the buildings and stocks of yarn and cloth are insured for Government Rs. 7,40,000. The cotton stock is also fully covered by insurances for Government Rs. 150,000. The retiring director on the present occasion is Framji Dinshaw Petit, Esq., who is eligible for re-election.

The report and audited accounts for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, were received and adopted. The sixteenth half-yearly dividend for the period ending 30th June, 1888, was declared at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, as recommended by the directors. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Eduljee Nasserwanjee Setna and Furdoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the chairman and the directors for their able management of the affairs of the company. The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.
Eve of Saint Luke Evangelist.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18.
Feast of Saint Luke Evangelist.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18.
Feast of St. Luke Evangelist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Oct. 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
Standing Committee of the Corporation.
„ 18.—Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting.
Expected Opening of Parsee Orphanage.
„ 23.—Crawford Commission, Poona.
„ 24.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 31.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
Small Causes Court re-opens.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 12.—First term, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
„ 15.—High Court re-opens.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin, Byculla Club.
„ 14.—Departure of Lord Dufferin per mail steamer, Bombay.
„ 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

HOW TO SAVE STANLEY.

THE disastrous news which has reached England from Central Africa of the fate of Major Barttelot and Mr. Jameson compels me, writes a correspondent of a London evening paper, to send you a suggestion as to what should be done next. The suggestion is not my own. It is made by the man who knows most about the region concerned, and who was prepared at the time when he made it to carry it out at his own risk, Zebehr Pasha:—

Whatever may be thought about Zebehr Pasha, he at least foresaw the events which have now taken place as far back as the end of 1886. I was then staying at Gibraltar, and had frequent opportunities of ascertaining his views as to the fate of the expedition and the means of rescuing Emin Pasha. Speaking at that time of Stanley's Relief Expedition, Zebehr prophesied for it almost exactly the fate which has befallen it. He had not, he said, kept count of the latest discoveries upon the Congo, and, therefore, reserved his judgment to some extent, but, if the difficulties to be met were anything like those which his knowledge of the country as it was twelve years ago led him to believe, he had no hesitation in saying that the expedition would cost millions and would take years to achieve its object, if it ever achieved it at all. He had grave doubts whether an armed expedition from the south could ever reach Emin, with whose position and surroundings he was well acquainted. Mr. Thomson's proposal to pass through Masai Land appeared to him more feasible than the relief from the Congo, but he doubted whether that either could succeed. The worst part of that route lies, he said, within ten days' journey of Emin's province, and is generally considered impassable both on account of the country and of the natives who inhabit it. The best way of reaching Emin was, he said, from the north and without an armed expedition, especially without an armed expedition of Europeans. He professed himself at that time to be both willing and able to undertake the peaceful relief of Emin Pasha if the English Government chose to employ him. The method he proposed to employ was to travel without ostentation and to enter into negotiations with the chiefs of all countries he passed through, making use of his opportunities to acquaint himself with the conditions and the principal necessities of the various tribes. He would then, he said, enter into treaties with the principal chiefs, granting all that was reasonable in their demands, but affixing to every treaty the condition that Emin should come out in safety. It was his opinion that this could and should be done without bloodshed, and that he would be able, as the result of such a mission, to bring back a really valuable report of the state of the country.

Is not this the moment in which to consider such a proposal? Treat it as an off-chance. Suppose Zebehr to be as untrustworthy as most people imagine him to be. What harm can he do? The state of the Soudan can hardly be worse with him at large than it is at this moment. We know with regard to him that he has precisely the power that we lack of being able to deal with the native chieftains on the equal terms of one who understands their ways and speaks their language. We know that he is a man of more than average ability; that Gordon thought him the only man capable of holding the unruly populations of the Soudan in check; that he is therefore qualified to do the thing he promises. The only fear is that once beyond our reach he might break faith with us. If he does, the scheme of relief to Emin and Stanley through the Soudan will have failed, as the scheme of relief through Central Africa has failed; but the risk is comparatively small, and are not the chances of success worth playing for?

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE NEW RIFLE.

AN interesting series of experiments with the new rifle, of which a certain number have been issued for trial to the troops, took place at Aldershot on the 29th ult., in the Long Valley, in the presence of the Committee on Small Arms. In addition to the members of the committee they were witnessed by a military correspondent of the *Times*, who gives a minute description of the operations. His opinion is forcibly expressed in the remarks with which he concludes his article. By the end of October all the little modifications which are to be made will have been decided on finally, and it will then depend on the Government how long it will take to supply the British Army with the best rifle in existence. The correspondent writes as follows:—

The object of the experiments was to see what could be effected at extreme ranges, but the atmosphere being thick, it was deemed desirable to lead up to the long ranges by first firing at a comparatively short distance. I shall therefore pass over briefly the firing at the first two ranges. Moreover, considering the nature of the objects fired at, the special results required considerable time to ascertain, if, indeed, they could be accurately ascertained at all. At all events, when I left the results had not come to the knowledge of the committee.

The targets for the above-mentioned first two ranges consisted of (1) a shelter trench constructed in ten minutes, (2) a shelter trench constructed in half an hour, (3) a parapet of sandbags filled, and (4) a parapet of gabions filled. Each of these were ten yards long.

At 500 yards there was a series of three firings, each firing consisting of five volleys by a squad. Even at this distance it was difficult with the naked eye to make out very clearly, on account of the haze, the shelter trenches which were the objects fired at. The practice, however, was announced by the markers through a movable telephone as satisfactory.

The next firing was from the 1,000 yards firing point, and was directed at the sandbags, gabions, and some stockade work. The object of this was partly to test penetration, but, as it was explained to me, a careful exploration was required to ascertain the result. One section of eight and another of ten men fired each six volleys, and were fairly successful.

The party then moved back to a firing point 2,000 yards from the target, and the real interest of the day began. The target consisted of dummies representing a battalion of eight companies of 35 files each standing in quarter column. This target could not be seen by the men, who had to aim for direction at the left of the 1,000 yards firing stand. The men fired lying down in single rank at one pace interval. The first four volleys were fired with an elevation for 1,950 yards. For the fifth and sixth volleys the elevation was reduced to 1,900 yards, and for the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth volleys to 1,850 yards. The next range was 2,400 yards, the same number of men firing, lying down and with loosened files. Ten rounds were fired by each man, and the magazine was used. At first the elevation was for 2,250 yards, but for the seventh and three following rounds it was reduced to 2,200 yards. The final experiment was the firing of 17 volleys by 37 men, both the magazine attached to the rifle and the spare magazine hanging on to the belt being used. At this enormous distance only with difficulty could the target be made out with a good glass. As to the men, they were firing at a target whose position they could only roughly calculate by aiming at the spur of a hill to the proper right front of the dummies representing the battalions in quarter column. Nevertheless, the message came back by telephone from the markers' butt that the first volley had resulted in several hits. Owing partly to the wind and partly to the fact that the rifles are somewhat oversighted, the elevation had at each long distance been reduced considerably. At 2,800 yards the first two volleys were fired with an elevation for 2,650 yards; for the third, fourth, and fifth volleys the elevation was lowered to 2,600 yards; at the sixth round it was increased to 2,625 yards; and at the eighth round to 2,675 yards; and at the 12th round to 2,700 yards, at which it remained during the subsequent rounds.

Before making any remarks or indulging in criticism, I will now proceed to give the results of the extreme distance firing—viz., at 2,000 yards, 2,400, and 2,800 yards. The hits were only counted on seven of the eight companies, as I believe some of the dummies representing the rear company had fallen down; consequently one-seventh of the hits should be added to those counted in order to give the true results. I may here mention that there is a slight discrepancy between the number of rounds stated officially to have been fired and those which I counted. The discrepancy results from only 36 men being reckoned as firing, whereas the actual number was 37. I also deduct three shots, which from various causes were not fired. However, the discrepancy is not serious enough to be of great importance. Results. At 2,000 yards, 370 shots and 159 hits; at 2,400 yards, 367 shots and 96 hits; at 2,800 yards, 629 shots and 91 hits.

Correcting these figures by adding one-seventh of hits for the rear company and omitting decimals, I get the following results:—At 2,000 yards, 181 hits; at 2,400 yards, 109 hits; at 2,800 yards, 104 hits. This gives percentages which, omitting decimals, amount to 48, 29, and 16, respectively, which must be considered highly satisfactory.

As to penetration we have only indirect results. It has been asserted that at extreme ranges the bullet would not have sufficient remaining velocity to do much harm. As a fact, yesterday at the 2,800 yards' range about half a dozen bullets struck some iron targets and broke up completely.

As may be easily imagined, with an experimental weapon with which the men are not familiar, there were one or two little, very little, failures, and none which would have been of importance on service. I may also mention that the men on every occasion were firing on sandy soil. On two or three occasions there was a slight difficulty in extracting the empty cartridge. This was owing to the fact that the men did not strike the handle—when they found it stiff—a sharp enough blow, and one in the required direction. Yet at Enfield a heap of these very same rifles have been left out in the open air exposed to rain, dust, and dew for several weeks at a time, and were none the worse for the exposure, only needing a little oil. I saw Colonel Slade take two or three of these "sticking" rifles and put them right a couple of seconds. A cartridge failed to explode owing to the cap being pierced and having affected the striker. That rifle also was put to rights in a couple of minutes without instruments. The pierced cartridge was a Swiss "Rubin" cartridge, and the committee have obtained a cap which is secure from piercing. Another cartridge was defective and did not explode. The great difficulty has been hitherto with the ammunition. The cartridges fired have been the "Rubin," manufactured at Thun, in Switzerland, and the factory is not on a sufficiently large scale to insure uniform excellence. At last our own establishment has manufactured a cartridge which promises to be successful, but if the Government had sent a year or so ago one or two workmen to Thun to learn the process of manufacture, time would have been saved. There are several slight objections to the Rubin cartridge. In the first place, owing to the width of the rim at the base, only seven cartridges can be carried in the magazine. The cartridge which has been approved of by the committee will have a reduced rim and a shallow groove in the case to make up for the reduction and enable the extractor to work. This alteration will permit eight cartridges to be carried in the magazine. A slight alteration in the process of effecting extraction has also been decided on. There is a ring in the Rubini cartridge by which the bullet is attached to the cartridge. This ring sometimes causes the cartridges to stick. The new pattern cartridge will be bottle-necked, which will remove this defect. It has not yet been finally decided whether the casing, or envelope, as it may be called, of the bullet is to be of nickel soldered on by the process of the Lorenz Company, or steel. It has been found that steel does not injure the grooves, and probably the difficulty of rust can be overcome; but there remains the question of soldering, and for this reason the nickel has a good chance of beating its rival. Of the improvements that have already been resolved on I may mention the adoption of a new description of leather hand-guard, which will cover the barrel only, and therefore will not, like the present hand-guard, somewhat obstruct the view of the dial foresight. This dial sight is a simple and most effective invention, saving the soldier from having to elongate his neck painfully when firing with a great elevation. It consists of a dial plate and a hand on the left of the barrel, the hand being turned till it is opposite the distance at which it is desired to fire. In fact, simplicity is the chief characteristic of the new rifle. Another improvement decided on is the making a groove for the left hand. I saw during the firing the detachable magazine when empty rapidly replaced by the spare magazine fastened to the man's belt. There are to be some trifling modifications in the magazine, but even as it is it must be admitted to be simple and efficient. The spring is simply spiral wire, and one or two spare springs can be carried by the soldier and placed in position in a second. I asked a sergeant about the 1ft. long hunting-knife bayonet, and he objected that it, when fixed, stood so short a height above the ground that, in the hands of an untrained man, it might injure his cheek or eye. I do not, however, myself attach any importance to this objection, especially as, save at the moment of charging, when the rifle will be carried either at the trail or the slope, the bayonet need seldom be fixed.

I had some conversation with members of the committee with regard to the allegation made by me in a previous article, as well as by other persons, that the small-bore bullet, which is hardly thicker than a stout pencil, would not drop a horse or man "in his tracks." I asked why, as delay would be caused by handing over a few of the new rifles to game shooters for practical trial, they did not try experiments on live horses. The reply was that it was considered cruel to do so, but that the following experiments had been made in the presence of Dr. Longmore and Veterinary Surgeon Fleming. A horse was shot through the brain, and immediately afterwards he was fixed in a standing position, and shots were fired at different parts of his limbs and body. The result was, I am assured, positively awful, and the wounds inflicted of such a size that the animal, if alive, would have immediately dropped. Whether the size of the wound is due to the bullet "mushrooming up," or whether the envelope breaks up, like an explosive shell, I do not know, but I am inclined to think from what I have heard that the latter is the true explanation. The penetration of the bullet is undoubtedly great, even at 2,800 yards. The question therefore arises, Is it worth while to construct shelter-trenches, seeing that, unless the earth thrown up in front of the trench be sufficient to form a solid parapet of considerable thickness, it will not afford protection from fire? When the subject was touched on to-day, I ventured to urge that, provided a man was covered by the trench—leaving the earth thrown up in front out of consideration—and kept body and legs well to the front, he would be fairly safe. I also pointed out, on the authority of Sir John Burgoyne, that the next best thing to cover from fire is cover from sight, as it prevents the enemy from suspecting the presence of a man or men.

Another interesting question in connexion with extreme distance firing is that of indirect fire for hitting men concealed from sight by the brow of a hill. It is apparent to me that not only will aimed fire at distances hitherto deemed preposterously long play a most important part in modern war, but that indirect fire will likewise interfere with the enemy's manœuvring power, inasmuch as it will compel him, even though out of sight, to deploy with loosened files at any distance below 2,500 yards. To obtain, however, full value from this most powerful and efficient rifle, great care in training officers and men will be needed. For the officers who have to guide and direct and calculate the path of the bullet, musketry has developed into a science, and both officers and men will require much and constant practice under the most realistic conditions obtainable. Fortunately there is a growing tendency among all ranks to take an interest in musketry, as evidenced by some facts I gathered yesterday. In the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot is the 1st Battalion Sussex Regiment, the 35th. Last year its shooting was decidedly bad, but this year, owing to the zeal of all ranks, it is at the head of the division. One regiment, the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, the 94th, asked this year permission to have instead of the annual regimental sports, a rifle competition, and two regiments out of the three in the brigade have shields supplied by the officers and competed for by the companies. All these regiments have rifle clubs.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Time* in the sixth of the series of articles on the Central Asian Railway, says:—

I left Samarcand, as I had reached it, in one of a train of General Annenkoff's house-cars, which I this time shared together with the last of the French guests, Viscomte C——, a delegate from the French Minister of Commerce. We had both received invitations to visit the capital of Bokhara, under the powerful wing of the Russian Embassy, or, more strictly speaking, of the Russian Diplomatic Agency or Residency, for this is the official title of the representative system now kept up by the Russian at the Ameer's Court, and so we agreed thus far to throw in our lot together, and form a kind of Anglo-French embassy of our own, if possible, to the Bokharan Government. It was rather difficult at first when we recrossed the Bokharan frontier about fifty-five miles from Samarcand, to release the fact that we were no longer on actual Russian territory, and that the Government of the Czar was only served here by a resident agent or ambassador. The railway and the continual contact with Russian officers and soldiers all the way was a sufficiently representative display of Russia's presence to give us the impression that we were only passing through one of the numerous Asiatic provinces of the Russian Crown—one that was certainly very distinctive in local colour and peculiarties, but still a part of Russian Central Asia. In reality, of course, such indeed was the case; but for the present Russia prefers to temporise with Bokhara as a cat plays with a mouse, and studies its own convenience in maintaining a show of diplomatic intercourse—or, should I rather say, of diplomatic dictation? At Samarcand the *Oorosi*, as the Bokhariots call their virtual masters, have planted their standard as firmly as at Kazan or any other semi-Asiatic centre of Russia proper; but in Bokhara, and especially in the city or heart of the Khanate, they have not yet altogether settled down to the conviction that their prey has been sufficiently tamed and overawed to undergo the process of incorporation without kicking against the pricks. The Bokhariots are a very peaceful, cultivated, and commercial nation, and do not require crushing at one fell blow beyond all further hope of resistance on the Skobeleff principle, like the kidnapping and slave-trading Turcomans, so that much caution and no little careful dealings are necessary in order to avoid unpleasant friction, especially with the religious and fanatical element, and to prevent any undesirable precipitation of matters towards a crisis. With troops on three sides of the Khanate, north, east, and west, Russia can have no other reasons or fears, but these for not rounding off her actual frontiers and making them identical with the Bokharan-Afghan boundary on the south. Besides the railway troops distributed along the Russian line, there are separate battalions at Kizil, Arvant, Askabad, Merv, Charjui, with one at Kerki, farther up the Amu Darya, and three more at Samarcand on the other side, as well as detachments at several other places. Should the Bokhariots, to put an extreme case of remote possibility, ever attempt to cut the railway communication, the Russians could easily inflict a deadly retaliation, without railway or even troops. This could be done by cutting off the Bokharan water supply at the head course of the Zarafshan river, and the Ameer's smiling country would become a famished steppe in the course of a very few weeks.

We steamed along this beautiful valley of the Zarafshan in our novel train of house-cars with a petroleum-fed locomotive during the best part of the day, having started from Samarcand at 6 o'clock in the morning. On all sides were thriving villages of flat-roofed mud houses, half hidden in verdure, very different from the bare, wretched-looking hovels and treeless hamlets of the North Russian peasantry, and luxuriant fruit gardens and square-walled mud enclosures, shaped like the usual Asiatic forts, with coroner towers and bastions. The golden harvest was already ripe, and the busy Sarts in the fields rushed to hold the heads of their frightened horses, or stood in wondering groups at the stations and road-crossings. Occasionally two or three women would come out and sit a long distance off to take a peep at the Russian self-moving fire-devil—a fit compliment to the Russian "self-boiling" tea-urn or samovar, which they have long since thoroughly adopted—but they quickly replaced their veils as soon as they discerned any one staring at them from the train. As we passed through this pleasant scene, and tasted the delicious apricots and peaches brought to the stations, it made us dread all the more the repetition of our thirsty experiences over the sands steppes and arid plains, which we had to go through again after our visit to Bokhara. No wonder the ancient denizens of other regions in Central Asia called Samarcand and its district an "earthly paradise," especially if they had to reach it through the wild wastes and desert places of half the surrounding country. The very name of Tamerlane's famous capital is supposed to mean a land, or rather a city, flowing with milk and honey.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th October, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·935
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	72·6
Relative humidity of Air	63
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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WANTED.—A Small Whole BUNGALOW, FURNISHED, within a short distance of Colaba Post Office, for a few months, commencing from 1st November. Apply to "D. R.," care of this paper.

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NOTICE.—The Valuable and Rare Collection of Plants belonging to Mr. CRAWFORD will be sold by Auction at Poona, by MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, on the 17th and 18th instant, at 7-30 a.m., each day.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—Before ordering your Xmas Tree toys elsewhere, ask any of your friends to inspect our New Goods, as ours will be to suit all classes at all Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

UNSWEETENED CREAM MILK, Invaluable for Infants and Invalids. Condensed on strictly Hygienic Principles.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

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REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

"VICTORESS" (3 sizes) New Fortress (2 sizes) and Aidress Cooking Stoves, for burning Coal, Wood, Charcoal or Coke. Send for priced illustrated catalogue. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.—

A pucka-built furnished bungalow, with about 5 acres and 31 goonts of land, situated on Garbut Hill, Matheran, and known as "The Chalet." It contains one drawing room, one dining room, and three bed-rooms, also cook-room, stables and servants' quarters.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, and the property can be viewed on application to the Malee.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Share Bazaar by order of the mortgagee Mr. Harry Saud Saunders Ram, and to account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lalje Visram Jee

27 shares in the Jeoraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

8 shares in the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

9 shares in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

1 share in the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A BOAT AT APOLLO BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

A carved built, teakwood boat, 20' 6" by 7' 3" beam by 3' deep, draws 2' 3" water aft and 2' forward, lateen rigged with sails and tackle complete, anchor and 4 oars with brass rowlocks, comfortable cushioned seats aft. with polished teak rails round, and provided with an awning, &c.

SALE OF FELT CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 case striped felt cloth.
2 cases saddle felt cloth.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the old *Times of India* Office, on account of the concerned—several consignments of English goods just imported, consisting of iron bedsteads of various sizes and descriptions, children's perambulators, wrought iron fire proof safes with Chubb's locks, hanging and wall lamps of various sorts, glassware crockery, dessert services, flower pots, candlesticks, &c., also French polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned English-built carriages recently imported viz:—

1 Cee spring landau, by Kesterton.
1 " " barouche by "
1 " " victoria by Kesterton, suitable for a single horse.
1 canee coach by Kesterton.
1 " shaped landau by Kesterton.
1 Cee spring brougham, suited for a single horse.
1 " buggy with patent head.
1 handsome single seated brougham.
1 Victorian neat buggy by Sil and son.
1 self-driving park phaeton by Kesterton.
1 Madras built doody shigram.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, side pier tables, with marble tops, 6 to 55 light glass chandeliers, 4 to 6 light hanging and wall lamps, wall brackets with velvet frames, hanging vase lamps, a suite of gilt drawing-room furniture, Brussels velvet and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, bentwood couches, chairs, and reading chairs, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On MONDAY, the 29th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, as Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned Rose's sympathetic Pianoforte in ebonized case in perfect order, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging lamps, carriage, harness, saddlery, &c., the property of L. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th October, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla, a lot of unclaimed and confiscated goods, consisting of gold and silver ornaments on watches, watches, chains, bracelets, snuff boxes, and other articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Pearce Lodge," Ridge Road, near Mr. Tata's Tennis Court, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome mahogany bedstead, bedding with coir mats, a sweet-toned musical box, a first rate Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine, handsome and useful hanging and table lamps, rich brass fittings and Persian carpets, a full size mahogany harmonium by Alexander, first-rate English clocks by Marsden and Newton, striking hours and half hours, one very strongly made collapsible Valuable books, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of J. M. DESA, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built park-phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart.
1 palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong chesnut Arab horse, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 flea bitten grey Arab horse, 14 3-9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong built Landau in very good order.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kirby & Co., Contractors and Engineers, Wet Dock Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, behind Camoo Jaffer Suleman's Musaferkhana, the undermentioned tools and plants:—

1 Fairlie's patent engine, by Avenside Engine Works, cylinder 11", stroke 17", pressure to 150 lbs., with duplicate tank.
1 Saddle tank engine, 6 wheel, coupled by R. and M., Hawthorn, cylinder 15", stroke 20", pressure 140 lbs.
1 State Railway A Class engine, 6 wheel, coupled by R. and M. Hawthorn, cylinder 11", stroke 18", pressure 120 lbs.
1 State Railway A Class engine, 4 wheel, coupled by Dubbs and Co., cylinder 13", stroke 18", pressure 120 lbs.
1 4 ton derrick crane, by Henderson Iron Work only.
1 3 ton travelling crane, by Smith.
2 1 " each " " Cameron.
2 1 " " " "
1 15 " overhead travelling crane winch, with traversing gear for goliath complete.
1 set 5" rope block.
2 pairs Weston's patent chain block.
1 Bruce Priestman's dredger, with special grab for hard material and bucket grab complete.
1 Hornsby-Akroid Holman's patent.
2 double barrel air compressors by Riston Proctor & Co; steam lifting pumps with spare gear.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from Messrs MURAGLIA & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at his shop, No. 7 A.B.C. Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of marble table slabs of different colors and sizes, fountains, busts, season figures, looking-glasses, cases of envelopes, corals, wall papers, wood holder for carpenters, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. V. Petit's Office, or opposite Messrs MERWJEE JOHNSTON and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate chromographs in gilt frames, and 2 lights hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fire resisting safe, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and lost luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of lasting cases.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate chromographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of T. CAVAVAN Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 17, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 16.

THE banks and markets were closed yesterday for the *Dasera* holiday; but the only Telegraphic news regarding Finance and Produce then to hand, and not included in our report of Saturday evening, was a decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols at 97⅛; and the weekly Imports of Linseed, which were wired as 16,000 quarters less than were imported during the previous week. Yesterday, Consols were further ⅛ per cent. lower at 97⅛, although greater ease in Money would seem to be indicated by a fall on the market rate of discount of ⅜ per cent. on short London Bills, and of ⅛ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, making the rate 3⅛ per cent. all round, Bar Silver remained at 42⅝d. per oz.; but in Rupee Securities there was a decline of ⅛ in Fours, and of ⅜ in 4½ per cents. at £67⅞, and £70⅝, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 105½. Three per cent. French Rentes were unaltered at 82½; but Paris Exchange on London was again two centimes lower, at Francs 36⅛.

In General Produce, Wheat was firm, but quotations come unchanged in every item. Oil Seeds were also firm, and in Linseed we note an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Seed to arrive by both routes, while Liverpool qualities are quoted 1s. 6d. per quarter higher to arrive, by the Canal, and 2s. higher *viâ* the Cape. Rapeseed and Poppy-seed were unchanged in value.

Cotton in Liverpool became firm yesterday, and the total sales reached 12,000 bales, including 800 Surats, these being steady. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearest and most distant positions, and 1-64d. up for intermediate deliveries.

New York prices were quite unaltered, at 9 11-16 cents for ready Mid-Uplands, and 9 61 cents for January Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 56,000 bales, and the figures from the 1st ult now give the following comparison with the previous two years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ...	56,000	62,000	57,000
Two days' do ...	93,000	102,000	92,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	842,000	1,282,000	908,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	24,70,987
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	"	31,599
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	80,199
Government Securities	Dec.	"	46,071
Loans	Dec.	"	10,16,180
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	9,51,166
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,44,791
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	17,37,233

When the Bank's rate was raised to 7 per cent. in the middle of last week, it was generally believed that Government had been making large withdrawals, and this is confirmed by the Statement issued to-day for yesterday, which shows that Public Deposits had decreased during the week by nearly 24½ lakhs. The diminution in the Cash Balance to the extent of 17⅜ lakhs shown by the figures given above, is therefore due to that cause, for as far as other than Government requirements are concerned there is no change worth mentioning in the Bank's position since the previous week, an increase in Discounts, and a slight decrease in private Deposits having been about counterbalanced by a falling off in Loans.

COTTON has been quiet to-day, but with a steady rather than a weak feeling, both for old Cotton and for contracts in the new crop. Of the former, some 500 bales have been taken of Dharwar and Nuggur, in equal quantities, at Rs. 202 and Rs. 198, respectively. Business is reported to have been done yesterday in "Good" Julgaum, for March, by European sellers, at Rs. 202½; but we hear of nothing of importance passing to-day, and dealers have been sellers at our quotations, say, Bengals, for January, at Rs. 173 for "Good," Rs. 183 for "Fully Good" and Rs. 193 for "Fine." "Good" Broach, for March at Rs. 235; Julgaum, at Rs. 203; and Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 203 per candy.

With the exception of 19 cents. at Beawar in the Bengal circle, and an insignificant quantity in the Dhollera district of Wudwan, no rain had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area, during the latter half of last week, according to the Chamber's telegraphic reports published yesterday, and, of course, there had been no improvement in prospects in the Dhollera circle; though the Cotton crop was still doing well upon the whole in other districts. Picking was general in some of the Bengal districts, and small quantities of Cotton were arriving at Agra and Delhi. Picking had also partially commenced all over the Oomrawattee circle, and small lots had already begun to come to market. At Broach, where the mornings were cold and dewy, the plants were still flourishing, and flowering advanced.

WHEAT became active to-day, and a large business has been transacted in a firm market. At closing Pessy of both qualities was quoted one anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 5-7-0 and Rs. 5-6-0 respectively, other prices, however, remaining as before.

SEEDS have continued in active inquiry, and considerable transactions have transpired leading to an advance of one anna per cwt. in both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, at which the market was steady at closing, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-13-6		per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gujerat Yellow.	" 8 3-0		"
Do. Cawnpore do.	" 7-14-0	to Rs. 7-12-0	"
Do. do. Red	" 7-3-0		"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	608 bales.
Wheat	90,992 cwt.
Linseed	6,813 "
Rapeseed	3,635 "
Gingelly	3,205 "

FREIGHTS.—A fair enquiry for tonnage is apparent, but givers at moderate rates continue scarce, which restricts business somewhat. The Falls of Inversnoul (s) has been fixed for December loading to one direct port at 25s. 6d., with concessions making it 25s. 3d. per ton. Business has been done for Liverpool, for this month's shipment, at 27s 6d. for Wheat, and 25s. for Cotton; for Continental Ports, December shipment at 25s.; and for Marseilles, November shipment, at 26s. 3d. for Seeds, and 25s. for Light Seeds.

EXCHANGE opened a shade easier than we closed at on Saturday, Calcutta being reported to have been 1s. 4 11-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4⅜d. for Demand yesterday; but one Bank drew a little Demand at 1s. 4 7-16d. and then stopped. A little private Paper was placed at 1s. 4⅜d. for 3 months' sight Credits for near delivery, but the rate was afterwards quoted at 1s. 4 21-32d. Quotations generally, however, have been more or less nominal in presence of very little enquiry for business either way. The market closed quiet but steady at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅜d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Francs do.	176	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak this morning in sympathy with lower quotations from the other side, and the depressing influence of a further heavy decline in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance supervening, rates for Fours, which were quoted at 98 13-16 for cash, and 99⅛ for the two accounts, became 98 13-16 for Money, 98 13-16 buyers, for next account, and 98⅛ buyers, for November, eventually closing 1-16 per cent. lower. The other Papers is still at 104 nominal.

SHARES have been rather more active to-day, but the business done has been almost entirely in Mill shares, which are again lower in most cases where any change has occurred. Oriental have declined Rs. 35, say to Rs. 440; Luckmidas Khimji and Ripon are Rs. 20 lower, at Rs. 980, and Rs. 1,040, respectively; Star of India have declined Rs. 15, at Rs. 980; New Great Eastern, Rs. 10, at Rs. 740; and Manockji Petit, Rs. 12½, at Rs. 1,202½. Framjee Petit, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 610; City of Bombay, Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,015; and James Greaves, Rs. 2½ to Rs. 662½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1½ up at Rs. 882½.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

NICHOL—GORDON—October 8, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, N.W.P., by the Rev. A. G. A. Roberts, Chaplain, Surgeon C. E. Nichol, Medical Staff, younger son of the late T. Dale Nicol, Esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Kinmaline Caroline Kinsella, fourth daughter of Major Gordon, of Windermere, Westmoreland.

ROBERTS—M'LEAN—October 8 at Fyzabad, D. T. Roberts, Bengal Civil Service, to Sara, daughter of James M'Lean, Esq., J.P., Widtown, Scotland.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1888.

SINCE the days of the "Demon Newswriter" made famous in Carlyle's "Life of Frederick" no revelation in the political world has created greater sensation in Europe than the publication in the *Deutsche Rundschau* of what purports to be a selection from the Diary of the late Emperor. The incident may fitly be named in that connection because the "Demon Newswriter" of the last century did not do a more malicious turn to the earlier Frederick than the exhibitor of this diary has done to the memory of the later. The mischievous intent of the offender, whether the document be genuine or spurious, is the most obvious element in his offence. There is not a single line in the extracts, the publication of which can serve any other purpose than that of gratifying an unpatriotic animosity. To that end every consideration of public interest—the internal peace of Germany, the harmonious working of the Imperial system, the good understanding between Prussia and the other States of the Empire, and even the repute of the Emperor Frederick himself—has been subordinated. For much more is brought into discussion by this malignant publication than the question whether or not the German Chancellor was the powerful contributor that the world has always understood him to have been to the cause of German unity. That is a matter which would take its due place in a biography of Prince Bismarck, but which is not in itself of high State importance. The sting of the offence is in the attempt to prove that the South German States were reluctant participators in the foundation of the Empire. "We must strike the iron of the German Cabinets while it is still hot," the Crown Prince is represented as having written in his diary in August 1870. The illustrious diarist is represented also as vindicating the necessity for threatening and even coercing the States of Southern Germany into an acceptance of the project. The three kings of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Saxony, he elsewhere said, compelled Prussia to assert her supremacy by obtaining the title of Kaiser for the king. Going further back in the record the writer credits Prince Bismarck with having entered office in 1862 with the firm resolve to bring about war between Prussia and Austria, though he took good care not to speak about it at the time to the King. This would be a confession most embarrassing to make if it were true,—embarrassing for the Chancellor personally, as it would convict him of gross want of loyalty to his master, and still more for the Monarchy, as it would remind Austria of the slenderness of the tie which to-day binds her to Germany. The tendency of these revelations is plain and manifest. If they are believed in Germany they will deprive the Chancellor of half the credit which he has enjoyed on the strength of the belief that he worked loyally, earnestly, and of set purpose, to bring about the unification of Germany. If this was not in any large degree his achievement—if the enterprise whose completion was so magnificently celebrated in the Salle des Miroirs at Versailles in January 1871, was carried forward in spite of the statesman whose name has all along been so conspicuously associated with it—Prince Bismarck will lose the place promised for him in history, and his biography, as we have read it hitherto, will prove to be an empty and an unreal thing. But whatever attack is made upon him in connection with the political events of 1870 is necessarily more far-reaching than even the most vindictive personal criticism. It is an attack upon the modern order of things in Germany, and if it reached its aim it would shake her alliances, and render her in a special degree the object of the suspicions of her neighbours.

Prince Bismarck speaks intelligibly and frankly as to the evidential character of the documents published in the German review. He considers the diary, "in its present form," not to be genuine. This is not an exceptionally circumspect way of pronouncing upon the authenticity of surreptitiously published documents. When Lord Salisbury, on a memorable occasion, declared that the Schouvaloff memorandum, as given to the world—or rather to the *Globe*—by Mr. Charles Marvin, was unauthentic, he explained afterwards that what he meant was that the document was published without authority, and was misleading because it was incomplete. He stoutly maintained that he was amply justified in denying the authenticity of a document made public under such circumstances. Prince Bismarck has quite as much warrant for casting doubt on the genuineness of the publication which has caused him such profound and such warrantable uneasinesss. His reservations are broad enough, and the judicial procedure that has been resolved upon allows for the alternatives of genuineness or spuriousness. If the documents are spurious the Prussian Code provides for the offence; if they are genuine, then someone has committed an offence also provided for by the law, one, moreover, which the English Government have this year shown an anxiety to render cognizable by the courts. The public, we imagine, will not care to be more sceptical in regard to the diary than Prince Bismarck himself. He will not go so far as to say that the extracts are an invention; nor will the world at large. But it is difficult to read them without seeing in them a chain of unbroken purpose abundantly strong enough to support the hypothesis that whoever sent them to the press did so with the supreme purpose of lowering the Chancellor in the eyes of the world. There is, for example, the careful setting forth of entries which, as they stand, represent him as a lukewarm supporter—almost the enemy—of the great scheme of national unification. The prominence given to Prince Bismarck's insistance on the bombardment of Paris fits in very closely indeed with this hypothesis. General Blumenthal had demonstrated the "senselessness" of the measure, and public and professional opinion has since endorsed his view. All the more noteworthy therefore is the studious care of the diarist—or his editor—to give prominence to Prince Bismarck's responsibility for it. "What will the Berlin wiseacres say," he asks, "when after a fortnight everything remains as it is?" This deliberate and sustained determination to depreciate the German Chancellor, then, gives us a hypothesis upon which it is not difficult to estimate the evidential value of the diary. If it is not spurious—as perhaps it is not—it is at least edited with an animus that destroys its value as a fair record of the Crown Prince's opinions of the events that were passing around him. Violently wrested from their context, curtailed and possibly distorted to suit the particular purpose that the selector had in view, the entries as they stand are misleading and unreliable, while some of them make demands upon our credulity which it is difficult to satisfy. The vague assertion that the Emperor Napoleon, when at Wilhelmshohe "sought a *rapprochement* with Germany, with moderation of the peace conditions on promise of a common war with England" is a fair sample of these; the reference to a hitherto unheard-of proposal by M. Thiers that King Leopold should be placed on the throne of France is another. When it is remembered that the French Emperor had deliberately sought death at Sedan, and that at Wilhelmshohe he was a captive without resources and without a following, it is impossible to believe that any such visionary project can have entered his head. Equally impossible is it to believe that M. Thiers, who could gauge the feeling of his countrymen better than most of his contemporaries, could have dreamt of a scheme so repugnant to French patriotism as an annexation of France to Belgium, for that is what an offer of the throne to King Leopold would have amounted to.

If the Crown Prince's diary, in addition to being garbled and misleading, is also in part spurious, we should be inclined to put these passages down to the inventiveness of the editor. Some other passages are open to doubt, unless the Crown Prince was much more wanting in consistency and continuity of ideas than he has usually been supposed to have been. In one entry he appears to be under the belief that the war of 1870 was about to usher in a long pause in the era of battles and bloodshed. Yet scarcely a month passed before he put on record the very different belief that "France is now our natural enemy for all time, and therefore her enfeeblement is our business." This sounds something like an anticipation of Prince Bismarck's terrible *saigner à blanc* threat to France, but it is quite inconsistent with the anticipations of a quasi-millenium in which in two passages at least the writer of the diary appears to indulge. But it is evident that Prince Bismarck himself is not disposed to take his stand on the contention that the diary is a forgery. The world would be glad if that could be proved to be the case, for a Christendom which prays for concord among the nations would have nothing to be thankful for in a demonstration that the foundations of the Empire were weak through the jealousies of its creators. If the document is authentic its publication is the most cruel disservice that could be rendered to the memory of the dead Emperor. It has already provoked from Prince Bismarck, who is given to plain speaking even over the grave, a retort which pays no compliment to the discretion of the Emperor Frederick. This is regrettable, but the Chancellor has been put upon his defence by accusations of a serious kind which it has been endeavoured to weight with the Emperor's name and authority, and its frankness is characteristic and excusable. If the diary is a genuine document it is a thousand pities that precautions were not taken against its publication during the lifetime of the actors in the great drama of 1870. Even Prince Talleyrand, who was careful for no one's feelings but his own, stipulated that his diary should not be published until half a century after his death, and Metternich took similar precautions. The strongest political and domestic reasons called for the same measure in the case of the literary remains of the late Emperor, and everyone save cynical lovers of scandal will regret that this most necessary provision for protecting the repute of the living and the dead has been neglected.

THE revision of the Constitution, General Boulanger's chief card, has been undertaken by M. Floquet, the valiant premier of sixty, who vanquished the *beau sabreur* in single combat. M. Floquet's proposals are not wanting in boldness, and for France, where so many experiments have been tried, they have the merit of being novel and unexpected. French Ministries under the Republic, have been short-lived, their average duration being some three months. M. Gambetta's Cabinet, which was believed to be so strong, and was expected to prove permanent, only lasted two months. The ephemeral character of every French Ministry rendered it impossible for Foreign Powers to enter into intimate relations with a Cabinet which might be displaced in the same afternoon by a wholly unforeseen vote of the Chamber. M. Floquet proposes to deal with this state of things by giving the Ministers something approaching to fixity of tenure. It is proposed that Ministries should be appointed for a certain fixed period, and that unless impeached they should continue to hold office until their term expires. This innovation would emancipate French Ministries from that responsibility to the Chamber which has hitherto proved so onerous. In England Her Majesty's Ministers have, for fifty years past, held office by the favour of the House of Commons; but this was really an innovation. Formerly they held office during the King's pleasure—and often continued to hold it in spite of the votes of the House. In America the original theory has been carried out; the Secretaries of State being appointed by the President and holding office while they retain his confidence, whether the Congress approve or disapprove. In France under the second Republic, the Prince President, when the National Assembly displaced the ministry of his choice, appealed to the American example, and appointed Ministers who had no seats in the Assembly, though they were entitled under the then Constitution to make official statements to the Chamber. This was one of the methods employed by Louis Napoleon to embarrass and harass the Assembly, which he sought to discredit and eventually destroyed. M. Floquet cannot be suspected of having a sinister purpose in making future Ministers independent of the fluctuating majorities of the Chamber of Deputies. His object is to give greater continuity to the administration. It is not stated whether the Ministers, which are thus to be endowed with a certain degree of permanence are to owe their appointment, as in America, to the President, or to the vote of the Chamber. The experience of President Grévy shows that a French Assembly can, when it is in the mood, make short work of even a President who has grown distasteful or unpopular. Whether a Cabinet could weather a Parliamentary storm which is strong enough to overwhelm even the Presidential chair is open to doubt. General Boulanger will not readily believe in the permanence of a Ministry of which he does not form part. The proposals in relation to the two Chambers are somewhat startling, but in their tendency they are conservative, the object being as in the case of the Ministers, to secure greater continuity in the direction of public affairs. One-third of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies will retire under the new scheme every two years, so that general elections in the old sense will cease for the popular Chamber, and the Senate will be constantly undergoing a process of renovation by which it will profit greatly. The proposals submitted take from the second Chamber the right of revising the Budget, which has so often led to unseemly wrangles between the two Chambers. At the same time the withdrawal of this power will enable the other Chamber to make short work of the Concordat by striking out of the Budget the vote for the stipends of the Episcopacy and Clergy. The conservative element in France will regard this as a last and final injury for which they will doubtless look to the new embodiment of Cæsarism to redress.

A HOME journal says it was expected that Sir Lepel Griffin would

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

The Chamber of Deputies was re-opened to-day, when M. Floquet submitted the scheme promised some months since for the Revision of the Constitution. The Bill proposes to give a fixed duration to the Ministry, terminable only on direct impeachment. One-third of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will retire every two years, and thus a dissolution of the Chamber will be rendered unnecessary.

The Bill also proposes to curtail the powers of the Senate in regard to legislation on Financial measures.

THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

The French Copper Syndicate have announced that they will buy copper at 78 and sell it unconditionally at 78½.

STRIKE IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Five thousand colliers in Stafford shire have struck work.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

According to the latest news from the Black Mountains, says the *Pioneer*, the Akazais have sent in their submission. But up till the afternoon of Monday, the last day allowed them, the Hassanzais had not sent in their jirga. Should this not have been done by the evening, it was General Galbraith's intention to cross the Indus once more and burn Palosi, which was spared at the time Maidan was destroyed, with the express design of inducing the Hassanzais to come to terms. Hashim Ali, the Hassanzai leader, is now thoroughly discredited among the tribesmen, and has lost all his followers. The Chagarzais, though they have hitherto given no overt signs of hostility, still hang sullenly aloof. In all probability, therefore, General McQueen will proceed forthwith to the Machai Peak, on which their red flag is still hoisted, apparently in defiance. The Peak is strongly fortified with sungars, and these are held by the Chagarzais. They are courting punishment by their attitude, although they have been told their country would not be entered unless they assisted the tribesmen against whom our operations were mainly directed.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Four leading Maliks of the Akazais arrived in camp yesterday, and said that a full jirgah would arrive to-day. Further punitive measures have been deferred accordingly.

Four men, calling themselves a Hassanzai jirgah, also came in, but as they were men of no standing in the tribe, they were sent back with the warning that if a proper jirgah did not arrive by sunrise to-day, the troops would forage at Palosi and Nawagraon.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

The Parvati Cup was won to-day by the 9th Bombay Infantry with 312 points, the 12th Infantry being second, with 310, thus saving its stake. In this match Shaik Noor Mahomed, 7th Bombay Infantry, scored the highest with 60 points. Lance-Sergeant Clabby, Poona Volunteers, won the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association's Silver Medal with 89 points, Private Evans, 2nd Middlesex, being second, with 86. Sergeant-Major Murray, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, made the highest score at 800 yards. Lance Sergeant Clabby took the National Rifle Association's Silver Medal in the contest under that title with an aggregate of 137 for four matches. Lance Corporal King, Royal Fusiliers, taking second place with 132. In the Native Infantry Officers' Match, Jemadars Jhoorie Khan and Ram Deen, 29th Belooches, were first and second, respectively, and Subhedar Shaik Abdulla, 21st Marine Battalion, third. The scores were 33, 32, and 31. A strong gale of wind, accompanied by a slight fall of rain, commenced a little before five o'clock, which necessitated the cease fire being sounded three quarters of an hour before the usual time. To-morrow the European and Native Officers Wantage Competition comes off at four o'clock.

LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

The Governor was enthusiastically received at Mangalore. Over a thousand school children cheered from boats as the Governor's steamer entered the harbour. Similar demonstrations were made on landing. The Governor, in replying to an address, attributed his reception to loyalty to the Queen. He promised consideration for various local wants mentioned in the address, and congratulated the town on the evidence of public spirit it afforded.

THE I. M. S. CANNING.

The I. M. S. Canning arrived yesterday from Bombay, with specie, and leaves for Calcutta to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here on the evening of the 13th inst., two days before due date.

SUEZ, Oct. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 13th inst.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

ADEN, Oct. 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poseidon, which left Bombay on the 9th, arrived this afternoon.

PENANG, Oct 16.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Venetia left here for Bombay, at 2-30 p.m., to-day.

HONGKONG, Oct. 16.

The Italian steamer Siura left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay yesterday evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras..... 4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm in sympathy with cotton.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight... 1s 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account 97½
3 per cent. French Rentes 82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 67½
4½ per cent. „ 70⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 105½
Bar Silver..... 42⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect, *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 15.

10 p.m. ... 83 4

TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

6 a.m. ... 80 4
10 a.m. ... 87 0
2 p.m. ... 89 0
4 p.m. ... 88 0

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BILLINGS, 11th Bengal Infantry, will be seconded in his regiment while employed as a Cantonment Magistrate.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the introduction, as a tentative measure, of a scheme for training up the semi-Gurkha material to be found in British India as recruit boys on the scale of 15-30 boys per battalion or regiment in the Gurkha-regiments at Debra Dun, Dharmsala, Almora, and Abbottaabad:—

10 boys of 14 to 16 years of age at Rs. 3-8 monthly.
10 boys of 12 to 14 years of age at Rs. 2-8 do.
10 boys of 10 to 12 years of age at Rs. 2-0 do.

Each boy of the first class will be granted an outfit allowance of Rs. 4 on joining, and those of the two latter classes will receive Rs. 3 per annum as half-mounting.

THE supernumeraries now allowed to the Gurkha regiments will be reduced from twenty to fourteen in those battalions in which the recruit-boy system will be tried, as a set-off against the extra expenditure which the adoption of the scheme will entail. It is thought that by placing these boys under surveillance and discipline, feeding and clothing them, that they will become good recruits fit for the ranks at the age of 16 or 17, and that the scheme will become a supplementary though limited source of supply of Gurkha recruits without the need of bringing them from Nepal, and that it will tend to encourage Gurkha colonisation.

NOTES FROM MUSCAT.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Muscat, on the 6th instant, says:—His Highness Siyyid Feysal, the Sultan of Muscat, is having hard times. The Yal Saad tribe, which had promised to remain neutral in the struggle between the Sultan of Muscat and Siyyid Ebrahim, have made common cause with the latter, and are harassing the rear of Siyyid Feysal's army. Two days ago they plundered a convoy of provisions and ammunition which was being sent to Rostock. This intelligence reached Muscat this morning, and has caused a considerable sensation and some anxiety. Siyyid Feysal wrote under date, the 2nd instant, that he had successfully taken the town of Rostock, and that he was bombarding the port which, he expected, would soon surrender. He also reported that Siyyid Ebrahim had retired into the fort with his family. The news received to-day requires confirmation. Should it turn out true, the correspondent remarks, the best course for Siyyid Feysal to pursue under the circumstances would be to evacuate Rostock and beat a retreat.

A SOCIAL PEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The protest that was raised some months ago against the dissemination in various localities of Bombay of a nuisance that was previously confined to Cursetjee Sukhlajee Street did not, it seems, result satisfactorily. The women who, until a few months since, were segregated in an out-of-the-way street, are to be found now in localities where formerly the evidences of their existence were absent. This is quite a new feature of our social life, and it is no longer true of Bombay as it was until lately that one can go through its principal streets without detecting the signs of vice. These women are to be found at Tardeo, and in many other localities to the dislike and annoyance of respectable families. Much has been said and written by you on the subject, still the nuisance has not abated.

Where are those Ferozshaws and Pestonshaws, Sir, who corresponded and waited on behalf of the general public with a grand deputation on the late Commissioner of Police to alleviate the nuisance complained of. So far as I am aware the residents of Khetwady only were relieved of their unpleasant neighbours, and the other localities far more respectable are sadly neglected by the so-called representatives of the public.

I think it is the duty of the gentlemen, as they have taken a lead in the matter, to see that all the infested localities go through moral disinfection, no matter even at so late an hour.

Oct. 15. K. A. M.

ONE English officer of the Indian cavalry (who was present at the German Kaiser manœuvres) imparted to the *Times'* correspondent his opinion that the finest thing he had seen on the field was the marvellous precision, and indeed, also, the astonishing freshness after their hard day's work over soft ground, with which eighty dust-begrimed squadrons swept past the saluting-point. The horses—most of them of East Prussian breed with a dash of English blood, yet somewhat undersized to an English eye—looked thin and fleshless; yet they were animals of almost incredible endurance and power of work. As for the men, no finer trooper material could well be found on all the Continent—hardy well-knit country fellows, especially the heavies (cuirassiers and Uhlans), with a splendid power of sword and lance; and the latter bids fair to become the favourite and most effective weapon of the mounted arm. It is popularly supposed (the *Times* correspondent proceeds) that the genius of the German nation lends itself less than that of France to cavalry excellence. This may be a moot point. But there can at least be no doubt on which side there is a preponderance of bone, muscle, length of thigh and breadth of shoulder; and if against these qualities were loose seated *élan* and fervid Gallic lightness can prevail, then we may equally expect a field of beans or a shock of thistles to resist the trenchant sweep of a scythe. Far from the mounted arm having been rendered antiquated and useless by the murderous development of weapons of precision, they only seem to have made its employment more imperatively necessary than ever; at least, the Germans are acting as if that were the case.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 36, Farringdon-road, London.

CENTRALIZATION IN FRANCE AND INDIA.

THE administrative system of France before the Revolution bears, in many respects, a striking resemblance to the administrative system of British India under the Government of the Crown. In India under the Government of the Queen Empress as in France under the old Monarchy, the Crown is in theory Supreme; but the royal rights and prerogatives are here exercised through administrative bodies of extraordinary authority in the shape of Councils, which collectively exercise much the same powers as the King's Council used to exercise under the *Ancien Regime*. They discuss and propose all laws. They fix and assess the taxes. As the superior administrative board the Executive Councils frame the general regulations, which direct the agents of the Government. By means of these Councils all important affairs are decided and all secondary powers controlled. Everything of importance finally comes to the Secretary of State's Council for veto or approval. From the local Executive Councils is derived the movement which sets everything in motion.

In France, the King's Council possessed no inherent jurisdiction of its own. "The King alone decided even when the Council appeared to advise; and even when it seemed to administer justice it consisted of no more than simple 'givers of advice'—an expression used by the Parliament in one of its remonstrances."

In India the Executive Councils derive whatever authority they possess from Act of Parliament, delegating to the Viceroy and local Governors all the powers of the Crown, subject only to the general control and supervision of Parliament.

De Tocqueville shows that as the whole administration of France was under Louis XIV. directed by a single body, so nearly the entire management of home affairs was entrusted to the care of one single Government Agent—"the Comptroller-General." He performed in his own person the duties of Minister of Finance, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Public Works, and Minister of Trade. The Comptroller-General lived at the headquarters of the Government in Paris. Below him, in each province, was the local Government Agent, who was styled the *Intendant* or Commissioner. This functionary is thus described by De Tocqueville.

"This Intendant was a man of humble extraction, always a stranger to the province and a young man who had his fortune to make. He never exercised his functions by any right of election, birth, or purchase of office; he was chosen by the Government among the inferior members of the Council of State, and was always subject to dismissal. He represented the body from which he was thus severed, and for that reason was called in the administrative language of the time a detached Commissioner. All the powers which the Council itself possessed were accumulated in his hands, and he exercised them all in the first instance. Like the Council he was at once administrator and judge. He corresponded with all the Ministers, and in the province was the sole agent of the measures of the Government."

In each Canton was placed below the Intendant an officer nominated by himself and removable at will, called the Sub-delegate. The Intendant was very commonly a newly-created noble; the Sub-delegate was always a plebeian. He nevertheless represented the entire Government in the small circumscribed space assigned to him as much as the Intendant did in the whole, and he was amenable to the Intendant as the Intendant to the Minister.

The Intendants really governed France under the old Monarchy. They exercised all the rights of the Crown. They assessed and levied the taxes. They maintained public order. They executed public works. They performed, in short, every work which a Government could conceivably perform, and in the multiplicity of their functions and their incessant and prodigious activity they resembled, in many respects, the Anglo-Indian functionary, who is officially known as "Collector and Magistrate." The Right Hon. John Morley has pointed out in his admirable monograph on Turgot (Critical Miscellanies Series, 1877), that the fundamental conditions of the two systems of Government in old France and in modern India were much alike; absolute political authority and an elaborately centralised civil administration for keeping order and raising a revenue. He gives a graphic and most instructive account of Turgot's career as Intendant in the Generality of Limoges, and compares his position to that of the Chief Commissioner of some Indian district.

The analogy pointed out would perhaps have been rather closer and more accurate from an Indian Civilian's point of view had Turgot's position been compared with the position of some of the local Commissioners in Bengal, or some of the old Magistrate-Collectors in Madras and Bombay *tempore* Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir Thomas Munro. The office of Chief Commissioner, first created by Lord Dalhousie on the annexation of the Punjab, is practically a Lieutenant-Governorship minus patronage. It is in theory directly under the Governor-General in Council; but, as Chesney pointed out in his Indian Policy, 2nd Edition, p. 130, it soon ceases to differ in anything but name from a Lieutenant-Governorship. The old French office of Intendant was not a Governorship in the Indian sense. It was a local district appointment under the direct control of the Central Government, and corresponds perhaps more nearly with the Bengal local Commissioners than with any other Indian appointment. Turgot's settlement of the King's share, and re-adjustment of the *Taille* will remind Indian civilians of the familiar operations of the Survey and Settlement Departments, and the numerous ingenious devices employed to determine the Raj Bhag or State share of the profits of Indian land. Turgot's commutation of the *Corvee*, abolition of imposts in kind, forced requisitions for carriage and supplies, destruction of wild beasts, encouragement of agriculture, treatment of famine, as described by the Right Hon. John Morley, all remind us very forcibly of some of the most familiar problems of Anglo-Indian administration. There is, in fact, as Morley points out, a suggestive analogy between many of the features of old France and modern India. The dangers and the difficulties which Turgot had to contend with are some of the familiar problems with which Indian civilians are to this day face to face in India. Notwithstanding Turgot's beneficent reforms he was unable to avert the cataclysm of the Revolution, the very completeness of which was mainly due to the unanimous hatred of the peasantry for the *Ancien Regime*, and to their determination to shake off a yoke which had become fairly intolerable. This point, first noticed by De. Tocqueville, has been well discussed by M. Taine, M. Chassin, and M. Doniol in the three works noted below, which are the foundation of Sir Henry Maine's valuable chapter on the decay of Feudal property in France and England published in 1883. (Early Law and Custom, Chap. IX. p. 291. The King's Council of Louis XIV. may well be compared with the local Executive and Legislative Councils of India, and the functions of the French Comptroller-General are substantially exercised by the Indian Secretariats. In France the Intendants were the essential link between the King's Council and the *administrés*. In India the Collectors are similarly the link between the Governor-in-Council and the inhabitants of the districts.

"The Marquis d'Argenson relates in his Memoirs that one day Law said to him, "I never could have believed what I saw when I was Comptroller of France. Do you know this kingdom of France is governed by thirty Intendants! You have neither Parliament nor estates nor governors. It is upon thirty Masters of Requests despatched into the provinces, that their evil or their good, fertility or their sterility, entirely depend."

Centralisation reduced to a fine art was, in a word, the distinctive feature of the *Ancien Regime*. The King's Council exercised without question the most absolute right of taxation. Some part of the taxes were farmed. Other taxes such as the *taille*, the *vingtième*, and the capitation tax were fixed and levied by the agents of the Central administration. They controlled the levy of the Militia. They decided and carried out all public works through the Department of *Ponts et Chaussées*. They maintained public order by means of the *Marechaussée* or mounted police. They provided for the relief of the poor, and established *Ateliers de charite*. They promoted agriculture by means of schools, prizes, &c., and they interfered in the most decisive way with all that concerned the peasantry and the parish headman.

Mutatis mutandis this account might very well stand for a general description of the duties of an Indian district officer. As Collector he is responsible for the administration and collection of the district land tax, and of all the other Government dues and revenue whatsoever, including customs, excise, salt, stamps, &c. As Chief Magistrate he is responsible for the maintenance of order and repression of crime, and for the general control and supervision of the police. He initiates and superintends the execution of local public order, and the French Department of *Ponts et Chaussées* is a striking counterpart of the Indian Public Works Department which is powerfully organised and directed from headquarters under a very complete and centralised system.

De Tocqueville points out that what is now called administrative tutelage was an institution in France anterior to the Revolution. Germs of freedom and political liberty were to be found in the local municipalities and the parish assemblies; but municipal government in France was crushed by centralisation; and the parish officers—the Collector and the Syndic—were treated by the French Sub-delegate much in the same way as village officers in India are now treated by the mamlatdars and native accountants. In other words, parochial independence in France was effectually crushed out of existence just as the village system of India has been crushed by Anglo-Indian centralisation. The executive administration of the old Monarchy held, in short, the whole French people in tutelage, just as British India is sometimes said to be held in tutelage by the Government of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. In no country in Europe were the ordinary Courts of Justice less dependent on the Government than in France before the Revolution; but in no country were extraordinary Courts of Justice more extensively employed. In India all the Courts of Justice except the High Courts are entirely dependent upon the Government. The promotion of the District and the Subordinate Judges and of all the Magistrates is in the hands of the Executive Government; and many of the officers of Government are required to perform both executive and judicial functions. These conditions are plainly little calculated to promote judicial independence. The prospects and position of all judicial officers in India except the barrister-judges appointed from England are in this way much dependent on the pleasure of the Government, and the judges of the High Court, though judicially independent, are by no means entirely removed from official influence. In modern India as in France the Executive Government have always manifested marked jealousy of an independent judiciary. The High Court have usually been treated by the local Governments as a dangerous rival power. They have habitually been held at arm's length, and have been most carefully and jealously restricted to the province laid down by law. Exceptional jurisdictions have at the same time been freely created, and all matters relating to the revenue have been systematically removed from the cognisance of independent Courts of Justice. Precisely similar measures were taken in France to secure the absolute authority of the Executive, and to remove, as far as possible, the constitutional checks and safety valves against the growth of arbitrary government. Very different was the action taken in America by the founders of the American Constitution, who acknowledged the right of the judges to found their decisions on the Constitution rather than on the laws. In other words, they left the judges at liberty not to apply such laws as might appear to them to be unconstitutional.

"In all the civilised-countries of Europe, says De Tocqueville, the Government has always shown the greatest repugnance to allow the cases to which it was itself a party to be decided by the ordinary Courts of Justice. This repugnance naturally attains its utmost height in an absolute Government; and on the other hand the privileges of the Courts of Justice are extended with the increasing liberties of the people; but no European nation has at present held that all judicial controversies without regard to their origin can be decided by the Judges of Common Law." (Democracy in America 1862. Vol. I., p. 164). No nation has ever constituted so great a judicial power as the Americans. The Supreme Court is, in fact, a unique tribunal both by the nature of its rights, and the class of litigants that it controls. The peace, the prosperity, and the very existence of the Union are vested in the hands of the seven judges of the Supreme Court. Without their active co-operation the Constitution would be a dead letter. The Executive appeals to them for assistance against the encroachments of the Legislative powers. The Legislature demands the protection from the designs of the Executive. Their power is enormous; but it is clothed in the authority of public opinion. Sir Henry Maine pronounces the constitution of the Supreme Court of the United States to be a unique political experiment. There is no exact precedent for it in the ancient or in the modern world. It is directly traceable to the influence of Montesquieu, and its political origin must be sought in the special circumstances of English and French history during the pregnant period that preceded the Revolution. (Popular Government, 1885, Essay 4.)

(1) Origines de la France Contemporaine. 3 Vols by M. Taine.
(2) Le genie de la Revolution. By M. Chassin.
(3) La Revolution Francoise et la Feodalite. By M. Doniol.

THE MAJOR PREMISS AT FAULT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Agreeing as I do with your correspondent, "Spectator," who wrote in your issue of the 13th instant, I should be glad to give another instance of Major Selby trying to pick holes in the work of absent officials. Major Selby, whose statements are taken as gospel truth by some credulous members of the Corporation, made an unfounded charge against Mr. Ollivant, as will be seen from the proceedings of the Standing Committee published in your issue of the 11th instant. The charge is that the Hon. Mr. Naylor, in his speech in the Legislative Council in connection with the Municipal Act, stated that Mr. Ollivant informed him that the Municipal auditors were not experts, and in support of this statement Major Selby refers to the *Government Gazette*. Now, how unfounded is the charge I leave your readers to judge by referring to the *Government Gazette*, because, in the whole of Mr. Naylor's speech on the subject of auditors, Mr. Ollivant's name does not appear. This, Sir, shows distinctly that Major Selby, with perhaps a very noble object (?) in view, is trying to prejudice the public against Mr. Ollivant. To take advantage of absence in this way may be justifiable in Major Selby's view, but it is not so in mine.

I take this opportunity to say that it has always been an object of wonder to me why Government have not yet called upon Major Selby for an explanation as to how certain private information, known only to Government servants in one or two departments, was obtained by him. The rules of Government are that no information is to be given out by any Government servant. Referring to that memorable letter which Major Selby still persists in saying was written by Mr. Charles to Government, according to Government rules the person who gave out the information as well as the person who published it should be severely dealt with.

Oct. 15. JUSTICE.

THE relations between the Emperor William and the English Court, says Mr. Labouchere's paper, are still as bad as possible, and his Majesty's recent hint that he might not be indisposed to visit his grandmother at Windsor in the winter met with the frigid response that the Queen is so much afflicted by the Emperor Frederick's death that she will not be able to receive any State guests until July next. The Prince of Wales, who has been much irritated by the recent attacks on him in the German papers, thought fit to write a letter of remonstrance to the Emperor, in which he pointed out that he had expressed his opinion on political affairs in private, and that he considered that he had a perfect right to do so.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 13.

WEDNESDAY, 10th.—Cricket was the sole engagement. I send you an account of the first innings sent me by one of the players. The opponents were the Officers of the S. L. I. *vs.* All Comers. As the regimental team had won so easily on Monday, the Officers determined to try conclusions with the gentlemen of the station and the visitors, and although handicapped by two of their best players not being available, they appear to be in a fair way towards winning. The Officers having the toss, Captain Napier and Mr. Swayne went in against the bowling of Captain Prichard and Mr. Stewart. The former was soon bowled by Stewart—one wicket for 14. Mr. Fox then joined Mr. Swayne, and the two completely mastered the bowling, and scored with tremendous rapidity. Eight players tried their hands with the ball, but the batsmen hit them all about the field with the greatest impartiality—with the one exception of Mr. Lushington who sent down at this time ten overs and two maidens for eleven runs. He certainly ought to have been kept on longer. There was great cheering in the tent when Mr. Fox completed his 100, and there was every chance of Mr. Swayne doing so too, when, just before the luncheon interval, he was clean bowled by Mr. Murray for an excellent 95, which included four 5s, one 4, and eight 3s—two wickets down for 245. After luncheon Captain Little joined Mr. Fox, but was soon bowled for 12 by Mr. Murray. Mr. Braithwaite succeeded and made 17; then Mr. Fox's magnificent innings of 177 came to an end, he being bowled by a good ball of Lushington's. In his score were two 6s, six 4s, and fourteen 3s. The innings finally ended for 376, Mr. Lushington taking most of the last wickets.

The All Comers sent in Mr. Towers and Captain Prichard to face the bowling of Captain Napier and Mr. Swayne; both of them succumbed in the first two overs. Mr. Pinhey followed, made 6 and left, bowled by Napier. Mr. Orr did not stay long, but Messrs. Murray and Lushington, by hard hitting, carried the score to 59 before the former was bowled by Napier. General Cox got his leg in front to the same bowler. Mr. Stewart was smartly stumped. Mr. Candy bowled, and 18 wickets were down for 97. Mr. Lushington was still hitting hard, however, and Mr. Down, who was suffering from a badly injured right-hand, kept up till time was called. The score at present is 121 for 8 wickets. Mr. Lushington, not out, 61. The match will be concluded on Friday.

THURSDAY, 11TH OCT., SECOND DAY'S RACES.

THE GRAND ANNUAL HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 400. A hurdle race for all horses, W. A. and C. raised 2 stone. Penalties and allowances as in Criterion, 1st day. Distance, 1¼ miles, over 6 flights.

H H Kumara Raja of Pittapoor's b w g Cement, 10st 3lb, Mr H B Walker 1
Mr G's b w m Essie, 10st 3lb, Capt Prichard 2
Mr Molesworth's b w g Springfield, 10st 3lb, Capt Hanwell 3

Time—3 mins. 4 secs.

Cement first, Essie second, Springfield third. Cement won easily. The odds were 3 to 1 on Cement.

THE PONY CHASE.—Rs. 300. A steeple-chase for all ponies c.-bs.; other classes 13-2 to carry 11-7. Penalties and allowances as in Pony Hurdles, 1st day. Distance, about 2 miles.

Mr Woolmer's b a p The Gift, 12st 7lb, Capt Hanwell ..... w. o.

Time—4mins. 52secs.

Jan Kidd did not enter. Khandia went off the course early in the race, so The Gift had a walk over. At the start The Gift and Khandia kept so well together that the race promised to be a close one. Odds 4 to 1 on the Gift.

THE CHAMPION PONY RACE.—Rs. 1,400. (Rs. 1,000 for the 1st, Rs. 300 for second, and Rs. 100 for the third). A Flat Race for all ponies c.-b. s. 13-3; other classes 13-2 to carry 9-7. Weight for inches. Winners once, 5lb.; twice, 10lb.; oftener, 1 stone extra. Winners of any race, value Rs. 1,000 to carry a special extra penalty of 4lbs., in addition for each such race won. Maidens allowed 5lbs., of the day's 10lbs. Distance, ¾ mile.

Col Hickman and Capt Fowle's b a p Minton, 9st 2lb, Bowen 1
Mr O Dignum's d a p Surprise, 9st 10lb, Wool 2
Mr S A W S's g a p Stewart, 9st 9lb, J Kendall 3
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a p Happy Lad, 8st 9lb, Pillajee 0
Mr MacGregor's b a p Deesan, 8st 11st, Mr Wilkinson 0
Mr MacGregor's g a p Sunset, 8st 10lbs, Greenhaugh 0
Mr Reeve's b cb m, Seeta, 8st 3lb, Capt Stisted 0
Mahadeo Malapa's d cb p Khandia, 8st 11lb, Native. 0
H H Sir Desai of Savantwadi's c cb p Chieftain, 8st 11lb, Tuljiram 0
Mr G Cotgrave's b a p Mandarin, 8st 11lb, Owner... 0

Time—1min. 26 secs.

Minton first, Surprise second, Stewart third. This was a capital race. Seeta gave no end of trouble before she allowed herself to be mounted, but when finally started seemed for a time likely to win. The pace was just terrific, and the time wonderfully quick for the Belgaum course.

THE DESERT STAKES.—Rs. 300—A Selling Flat Race for all Arabs and c.-b. s. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 800, to carry 10st. 7lb. 4lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 50, the selling price is increased or reduced by. Distance, 7 furlongs.

Mr MacGregor's b a g Recovery, (Rs 350), 7st 11lb, Greenhaugh 1
H H Aga Junghis Shah's b a h Himalaya, (Rs 600), 9st 5lb, Mr Cotgrave 2
Mr Randolph's c cb m Busybody, (Rs 400), 8st 2lb, Wool 3

Time.—1min. 41secs.

Recovery first, Himalya second, Busybody third. The cheering was prolonged and loud when Recovery came in the winner after a close race. He is an old favourite, but the odds were 3 to 1 against him, 3 to 1 on Busy-body, 2 to 1 on Himalaya. At the sale, Recovery was bought in by Mr. Macgregor for Rs. 360.

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES.—Rs. 200. A Selling Flat Race. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 500 to carry 10st. 7lb. 5lb. added or deducted for every Rs. 50 the selling price is increased or reduced by. Distance, ½ mile.

Captain Stisted's g a p Sirdar, (Rs. 450), 9st 11lb, Owner 1
Dr Mount's w a p Shumal, (Rs. 400), 9st 11 b, Mr Walker 2
Mr MacGregor's b a p Persia, (Rs 300), 9st 11b, Mr Wilkinson 3

Time—60 secs.

Sirdar first, Shumal second, Persia third. A very hard won race between Sirdar and Shumal. Sirdar was bought by Mr. Wilkinson for Rs. 425. The odds were 3 to 1 on Sirdar, 2 to 1 against Shumal, and 21 to 1 against Persia.

After the Club dinner on Wednesday night the lotteries were held.

LOTTERIES.

HURDLES.

Tickets, Rs. 250.

Cement, Rs. 100; Essie, Rs. 10; and Springfield, Rs. 15.

CORINTHIAN STAKES.

Tickets, Rs. 350.

Sirdar, Rs. 130; Shumal, Rs. 20; and Persia, Rs. 10.

CHAMPION PONY RACE.

First Lottery.—Tickets, Rs. 500.

Minton, Rs 190; Mandarin, Rs 15; Happy Lad Rs 70; Surprise, Rs 85; Chieftain, Rs 15; Mr. MacGregor's Stable, Rs 20; Seeta Rs 30; and Steward, Rs 80.

Second Lottery.—Tickets Rs. 500.

Minton, Rs 370; Mandarin, Rs 20; Happy Lad, Rs 40; Surprise, Rs 100; Chuftain, Rs 5; Mr. MacGregor's, Stable, Rs 5; Seeta, Rs 20; and Steward, Rs 110.

Third Lottery.—Tickets Rs. 500.

Minton, Rs. 320; Mandarin, Rs. 10; Happy Lad, Rs. 30; Surprise, Rs. 60; Chieftain, Rs. 5; Khandia, Rs. 10; Mr. MacGregor's Stable, Rs. 5; Seeta, Rs. 10; and Steward Rs. 55.

Fourth Lottery.—Tickets, Rs. 500.

Minton, Rs. 310; Mandarin, Rs. 5; Happy Lad, Rs. 15; Surprise, Rs. 35; Chieftain, Rs. 5; Mr. MacGregor's, Stable, Rs. 5 and Seeta, Rs. 10; Stewart, Rs. 40.

The weather was again most favourable. A perfectly cloudless sky—rather trying to ladies, but first-rate for races. I forgot to mention in my last that Archer and Co., book-makers, are here, and keep up a brisk trade. On Tuesday, the betting tent was rather far off from the grand-stand, but on Thursday it was pitched right up to the stand. Some of the Belgaum belles were seized with the betting mania too; let us hope they were not hit hard. There was not as large an assembly of ladies on Thursday owing, very likely, to the Fancy Ball coming on the same evening. They wanted to keep themselves as "fresh as paint" for the great event—to them—of the week.

ABSTRACTION OF DOCUMENTS FROM THE PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

A SERIOUS abstraction of official documents from the office of the Prothonotary, High Court, Bombay, has taken place under singular circumstances; and as no clue could be obtained to them, the matter has been placed in the hands of detectives. It appears, as far as we have been able to ascertain the facts, that on the 6th July, 1887, a list of contributors of the Bombay Electrical Company, Limited, was filed by Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, the official liquidator of the Company in the office of the Prothonotary. It consisted of an affidavit affirmed by Mr. Lidbetter and an exhibit in two parts, one containing several names proposed to be settled as contributories in their own right, and the other part containing the names of Mrs. Forde and Mr. C. A. Turner, as proposed to be settled in the list, the former as the executrix of the late Mr. A. W. Forde and the latter as the Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Mr. Premchund Roychund. The two parts were written on two distinct pages of paper, and were annexed to the affidavit by silk tape. On the 3rd October, 1887, the list of contributories was settled by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley; in the list the name of Mr. C. A. Turner was included as a contributory representing the estate of Mr. Premchund Roychund for Rs. 57,000, in respect of 57 shares, at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per share. A Judge's certificate was prepared and signed by Mr. Justice Bayley, specifying the result of the settlement, and a schedule was annexed to it, containing the names of the persons settled as contributories, including the name of Mr. Turner; and these documents were also filed in the office of the Prothonotary. In September last, all the documents were safe in the Prothonotary's office; but on the 12th instant, the two schedules, which contained the name of Mr. Turner, as a contributory on behalf of Mr. Premchand Roychand, were found to be missing. They had been searched for some days previously by a Solicitor on behalf of Mr. Premchand, and he states that they were then missing, but he does not appear to have drawn attention to the fact at the time. On Saturday last a summons was taken out by the official liquidator of the company, requiring the contributories to show cause why a call of Rs. 1,000 per share should not be made, came on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott in Chambers at the High Court. Mr. Premchand Roychand had made an affidavit in answer to the summons stating among other things that he was not a contributory of the Company, and that his name was not included in either of the two schedules, referred to above as missing from the office of the Prothonotary. The Hon Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs Tobin, and Roughton, on behalf of the Official liquidator, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the summons till after the vacation, as enquiries were being made regarding the missing documents. Another ground was that, on the date when the list was settled, Premchand Roychand was an insolvent claiming the benefit of the Act, and the name of Mr. Turner, as Official Assignee, was accordingly settled upon the list for the 57 shares which stood in the name of Premchand. His petition had since been dismissed for non-appearance and want of prosecution, and the name in the list would have to be altered. His lordship granted a postponement till after the vacation, with leave to amend the application by varying the list of contributories on notice to the other side. Costs to be costs in the cause.

THE VERNACULARS AND THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your editorial on "the Vernaculars," in a recent issue of the *Gazette*, has been read with the deepest interest in educational circles as a most timely contribution to the discussion of a question of considerable importance to the balanced and sustained progress of higher education in this Presidency under the auspices of the University. This subject of the Vernaculars, in connexion with our general Arts' course—especially since Mr. V. A. Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, initiated a vigorous discussion of it in a series of able and elaborate papers, which he read before the Literary and Scientific Society, and which he has since published in a pamphlet form—has received a good deal of attention from the native press as well as from the native educational bodies, and it must be highly encouraging to the friends of the Vernaculars all over the presidency to find that they can rely upon your sympathetic support in advocating their cause.

The whole matter is likely to come up before the Senate of the University as part of the general question of revision of the Arts' curriculum

Committee should be disposed to take up the matter at this stage or not, we may be sure that the claims of the Vernaculars will be pressed upon the attention of the University authorities from more than one quarter, as they certainly deserve to be. Guzerat has already taken the lead, and you have already drawn attention to the representation of the Guzerat Vernacular Society on the subject; the Carnatic will shortly follow, and the Deccan, though rather slow to move and sometimes a day after the fair in such matters, will have to speak out; and we may also expect to hear the voice of Sind on the question through the Sindh Sabha or some other Association in the Province interested in higher education. And thus it seems almost certain that a unanimous demand for the introduction of the Vernaculars into the Arts' curriculum of the University will go to the Senate from the entire Presidency, and let us hope that, when it so goes, it may not go in vain. At any rate, native public opinion seems now to be so thoroughly roused on the subject that it will not rest satisfied unless and until some recognition is accorded to the people's languages in the scheme of higher University examinations.

But it is not likely, as you suggest, that the "battle of the languages" will be renewed on its old, familiar lines; nor is it desirable that it should be. Indeed, I for one would earnestly deprecate any attempt at such renewal. The battle of the Vernaculars, when again it comes to be taken up, will, I hope, be taken up and fought out, not on the old false issue of their relative merits as compared with the classicals, but on the broad, independent ground of their indefeasible claims to a co-ordinate place with Sanskrit in the scheme of higher education, as being the living languages of the people. Nor am I prepared to accept your views of the changes carried out in 1862-3 in the language section of the Arts' courses at the instance of Sir A. Grant and Mr. Howard,—changes which secured for Sanskrit, that noble language of Aryan India, its deservedly high position in the scheme of higher University studies, and which do not constitute, as you contend, either a "departure" from the principles or an absolute "reversal of the policy" of Sir C. Wood's Education Despatch of 1854. Nor, further, in advocating as strongly as you do, the claims of the Vernaculars of the country, can I support any proposal tending to a recession from the ground gained by the changes of 1862-3 in respect of Sanskrit.

But, these and other like points of this controversy, I must, for fear of exceeding the limits of a letter, reserve for another occasion.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 16. G. V. JOSHI.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago I was very glad to read in the columns of your valuable journal a report of a meeting of the Dasha Porvad Bania caste. The worthy head of the caste explained to the meeting the objects of the National Congress in a long and lucid speech. It was then decided to send the head of the caste as a delegate to the forthcoming Congress, and a subscription list was opened in aid of the laudable movement. I am inclined to bring this event to the notice of your numerous readers, because I can safely say that it is an event the first of its kind in Bombay, and one that will be of immense benefit to the promoters of the Congress, as well as to the masses of the people. There cannot be any two opinions about the holding of such meetings, as probably the best and only way of reaching the masses who are generally illiterate. The young head of the caste deserves great credit for taking such a prominent lead in this matter, and I sincerely wish that his good example will be at once followed by the heads of various other castes. But alas! are the heads of our innumerable castes alive to the grave duties and responsibilities which rest upon them? Are they aware that it is incumbent upon them to ameliorate the miserable condition of their caste-fellows by taking such steps as are deemed necessary? Unfortunately, some of them are not, but it is, indeed, a pity that such a sacred duty is neglected even by those heads of the castes who are considered as enlightened leading citizens of our great city, who serve as members of our Municipal Corporation and such other intelligent and influential bodies, move in good society and, above all, who understand the blessings of education and the advantages of many good reforms. I ask such men the questions, "What have you done for the good of your respective castes? What efforts have you really made for promoting the welfare of your caste-fellows, for bringing them to light from the pitch of darkness into which they have fallen, and for improving their poor condition? How much money have you expended for their benefit?" It is, indeed, a matter of regret that understanding as they do the advantages to be derived from the introduction of various reforms, they have all along intentionally or unintentionally neglected the duties which they owe to their caste-men. When they bear the title of "Sheth," are they not in duty bound to promote the real welfare of their caste-brethren?

I therefore appeal to such men, that if they at all wish to see our dear land flourish and to improve its present state, let them earnestly set themselves the task of spreading education in their castes, of holding such meetings as the above-mentioned, of introducing amongst them such reforms as would prove beneficial, and, in fine, of taking such measures and rendering such assistance as would materially be of much advantage to their numerous poor castemen. Unless this is done, there is hardly any hope of improving the moral, social, political, and the material condition of our country. However, let me fervently hope that this appeal of mine will not go unheard.

Oct. 16. PUBLICUS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The statements made by your Kolhapur correspondent regarding the recent meeting, which was held for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the National Congress, are somewhat misleading. He asserts that 500 students were present at the meeting, but he ought to have said some hundred schoolboys, whose ages ranged from 10 to 15. The only institution in Kolhapur which contains any students is the Rajaram College, and out of the thirty students in that institution, many went home at the commencement of the vacation, and could not, therefore, be present at the meeting.

Kolhapur, Oct. 15. TRUTH.

VOLUNTEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Volunteer drills have commenced earlier this year than in previous years, probably with a view to afford every opportunity to Volunteers to qualify for efficiency. Might not an interest as well be taken in promoting the musketry of the Corps by opening the Coorla Range earlier this year, that more practice may be got through? The result, I believe, would be better scores in class-firing than have been made heretofore.

Oct. 15. A VOLUNTEER.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th Oct., as compared with the statement of the 6th Oct., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 6. Rs.	Oct. 13. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	88,91,540	64 22 5 3
do. do. at Branches	37,27,173	36 95,074
Other Deposits	2,48,49,615	2,47,69,146
Post Bills	11,457	11,141
Cash Credits undrawn	3 93,229	4 87,636
	5 05,25,044	4,80,36 370
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Govt. & other authorized Securities	57,04,752	56,58 681
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	26,25,137	21,20 680
Loans on Security of do	1,19,50,1 9	1,09 33 929
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,369	4,371
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,89,94,760	1,99,15 9 6
Stamps, &c.	34,803	32,913
Debt Book Rs. 6,03,315 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,18,315	3,18,315
Bullion	548	12,600
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,61,702	4 16 911
Cash and Currency Notes	1,03,29,318	85,92,085
	5,05,25,044	4,80,36,370

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. E. NICHOLSON, 6 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will none of the readers of your valued paper be kind enough to answer the question of the correspondent, "S. F. M.," in your issue of the 15th. Will not any of the University authorities answer the question, as the candidates have been kept in suspense, on account of a statement published recently to the effect that the University Examinations were postponed for a week. A definite answer to the effect will greatly oblige, since it is painful for the candidates thus to be kept in suspense.

SAM A. M.

Oct. 16.

CRICKET.

CHOIR OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA, VS. THE SERJEANTS, 61ST REGT.

CHOIR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Tr Catherall, run out	60	c Workman, b Husband	13
Pt Hill, c Slatte, b Husband	0	b Workman	3
Sch Mr P Farrell, c Husband, b Mawson	11	not out	16
Gr Ayres, b Workman	3	b Workman	3
Corpl Ansell, b Workman	14	b Husband	33
Rev C S Hall, b Mawson	1	b Husband	0
Mr P Hildreth, b Workman	0	b Workman	52
Gr Eaton b Mawson	7	b Workman	0
Mr T Pillow, b Husband	2	run out	1
Mr F Punnett, b Husband	9	b Husband	4
Mr H Taylor, not out	0	b Workman	0
		Extras	8
Total	107	Total	140

THE SERGEANTS 61ST REGT.—1st Innings.

Serjt Dollin, b Ansell	2
" Moss b Ansell	10
" Husband, l-b-w b Ansell	0
Col-Serjt Mawson, run out	5
Serjt Workman, c Ansell, b Catherall	7
" Lee, b Catherall	13
" Hale, b Ansell	1
" Slatte, not out	13
" Bessant, b Ansell	3
Bd-Serjt Ryan b Ansell	0
Dr Serjt McDermott, b Ansell	0
Extras	21
Total	75

THE CAREER OF AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN.

ELLEN JUST, an elderly Eurasian woman, was placed yesterday morning, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, charged with failing to return to the Female Workhouse on the expiration of leave granted to her on the 16th September. The charge was preferred at the instance of Mr. MacKenzie, Superintendent of the Workhouse.

On the accused admitting the truth of the complaint, she was asked if she had anything to say in extenuation of the charge. The woman replied that she had no intention of remaining absent. As the Governor of the Workhouse wanted to send her to Madras to her daughter, she went to see a person to whom she had lent some clothes, and had remained away ever since. A police officer gave evidence that, on the 6th of this month, he went to Forbes Street on hearing that a woman was drunk and disorderly in that part of the Fort. On seeing the accused, he suspected that she was the person about whom the Governor of the Workhouse had informed the police that she had absconded from the place. On being questioned, the accused said she was not the woman; but when she was placed the next morning before the Superintendent, he recognized her as the woman who had run away from the Workhouse. The woman had told the police she had been living with Dr. Cline.

The Magistrate: Now, Ellen Just, what have you to say to this charge?

Mrs: Just. I should not have stayed away, Sir, if Dr. Cline had not persuaded me. He promised to send me to Madras, and on that assurance I stayed away.

The Magistrate: Were you staying with him the whole time?

Mrs. Just: Yes, your Worship. He said, "Don't you go back again, I am a barrister, and I will be your advocate and defend you."

The Magistrate: Is it true, you were drunk and disorderly in Forbes Street?

Mrs. Just: I was under the influence of liquor, but I was not disorderly. In answer to further questions, she said she had been committed about four times to the Female Workhouse, and this was not the first time that she had been charged with failing to return to the Workhouse. Dr. Cline came to the Workhouse and offered to take her away. The Governor refused to grant him the permission, without consulting the committee. The woman was, however, subsequently allowed leave to fetch her clothes, and had stayed away ever since.

The Magistrate observed that the woman was in a very unfortunate position, and had been leading a disreputable life. His Worship asked how long she was going to lead that sort of life.

The woman broke into tears and looked very penitent, and said she had a cousin in Negapatam.

Inspector Saunders informed the court that the woman came here from Madras, two and-a-half years ago, in company with a French barber, and they stayed at a hotel. He left her after sometime, and ever since that time she had been roving about. While in Bombay, she once went out of her mind, and was taken from the Workhouse to the Lunatic Asylum, where she was kept for some months, and on her recovery she was taken back to the Workhouse.

The Magistrate said that, under the circumstances, he did not think he should punish the accused. He would consider her case, and see if anything could be done to get her out of Bombay. The woman has, in the meanwhile, been remanded to the Workhouse.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SCHOOLS.

THE following memorial has been sent by the friends of the Fort Anglo-Vernacular School:—

Lord Reay,—That your memorialists have heard with much sorrow that the Government are about to close the Anglo-Vernacular School in the Fort, popularly known as the Fort Branch School. They beg to state that the School was opened so far back as 1840, ever since which it has been the means of giving education to a considerable number of the children living within the Fort. Your memorialists hear with much concern that the Government are gradually transferring to private agencies schools hitherto owned by and managed with excellent effect, under the supervision of the Director of Public Instruction. But they venture to state that, however, good a number of private schools in Bombay may be, they cannot, as regards general efficiency, discipline, and rigid observance of the standard, laid down by the Educational Department, and the qualifications of the teaching staff, come up to the excellence of the schools managed by Government. Moreover, Government Schools, in the midst of private institutions, are a sort of stimulus, and are always looked upon as models for owners of private schools to follow. Thus, a kind of healthy arrangement is kept up, which in the end benefits its pupils, and sustains the tone of general system of education in the city. And your memorialists beg leave to represent, that the Fort Branch School comes within the category of these facts. The Fort Branch School has so far been self-supporting, inasmuch as your memorialists are informed that there is at present a loss only of Rs. 100 or thereabouts per month, which your memorialists beg to state could be readily made up by revising the present scale of fees charged to the pupils, and relieving the Government of its present contribution. In conclusion, your memorialists beseech your Excellency that their request may be granted, and that the Fort Branch School be allowed to continue as hitherto as a Government School.

THE DROUGHT IN KATHIAWAR.

THE fall of rain in the whole of Kathiawar (says the *Kathiawar Times*) has been very insufficient and a regular drought has commenced. In Rajkote and within four or five miles of it the fall, compared with the other parts of Kathiawar, was very good, and if a last heavy shower had fallen crops would have come out in abundance, and the want of water would not have been felt so much. It is now imperatively necessary that relief works should be opened throughout Kathiawar. The crops in most places would be hardly between four and six annas. The best relief work for the people of Rajkot and the adjoining villages would be the scheme for supplying water to the Civil Station from the Lalpuri river. The average rate of wheat was rupees 40 or 42 per *kalsi*. (18 Bengal maunds), but now it has gone up to rupees 68. In Ahmedabad, Virumgaum, &c., the rates are fearfully high. Bajri is being reaped in some places in Kathiawar. The average outturn will be only between eight or ten annas. Cotton, Juvar, Rice, and Gram will fail unless rain falls in November. Great scarcity of fodder and cereals prevails in Drangdra, Wadhwan, &c. Standing crops are good in some places in Halar, but in other places withering for want of rain.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 12th October, 1888. Present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K. P., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E. P. C, presiding. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K. C. S. I. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart, V. C., the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T Chesney, C. B., A. R. Scoble, Q. C., Sir C. U. Aitchison, K. C. S. I., Sir C. A. Elliott, K. C. S. I., J. Westland, C. S. I., and G. R. Elsmie.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved that the Bill to supplement certain provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, be taken into consideration. He explained that the Bill had received the approval of the Local Governments of Bombay and Bengal, and had been published in the manner directed by the Council, and that he had no modification to propose.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

KING OF OUDH'S ESTATE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision for the Administration of the Estate of his late Majesty the King of Oudh. He said:—"By Act XIX of 1887 the Governor General in Council was entrusted with the administration of the property left by his late Majesty the King of Oudh. Of course it was necessary for the Governor General in Council to act through an Agent, and the object of the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce is to facilitate the performance by that Agent of certain ministerial acts which are necessary for the realization and distribution of the estate. The Bill therefore proposes that, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Agent shall have power to dispose of any moveable or immoveable property belonging to the estate, to execute and take conveyances of immoveable property and to institute proceedings in any Court for the purpose of getting possession of such property or for the recovery of rents or debts, due to the estate; and, as it appears that the administration of the estate will take some time, the second section of the Bill provides, in case of the departure from India, death, resignation or removal of the Agent, for the continuance to his successor of all powers and rights necessary for the uninterrupted conduct of the administration."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble also moved that the Bill and statement of Objects and Reasons be published in English in the Gazette of India and the Calcutta Gazette.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CANTONMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Chesney moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cantonments. He said:—"I may explain that the primary object of this Bill is to overcome the great and increasing difficulty which military officers experience in obtaining houses near the barracks occupied by the regiments to which they belong, or other places of duty or even within the limits of cantonments. This matter of the great difficulty and inconvinience that military officers are put to in obtaining suitable accommodation within cantonments has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government of India by the military authorities, and in consequence of these representations a committee was appointed by the Governor General in Council in 1884, consisting of the Secretaries in the Legislative, Military and Home Departments, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General and the Judge Advocate General in India, to consider and report upon the whole subject. This committee sat throughout the whole of the summer season of 1884, and submitted their report in October of that year. They stated that it was desirable to amend the existing Cantonment Act, and they explained the amendments which they considered necessary. The amendments which they proposed had reference mainly to this difficulty of officers obtaining house-accommodation, owing to the great degree of complexity and uncertainty which had gradually gathered round the rights of owners of houses in cantonments. A draft Bill was prepared on the lines indicated by this committee, but various circumstances have stood in the way of its being brought before the Council; and the Bill which I have now the honour to submit, although based on that Bill, has been drafted entirely anew by the learned Secretary in the Legislative Department.

"This matter of occupancy of cantonment houses is dealt with in Chapter V of the Bill, which, while insisting on the prior claim of military officers to occupy houses in cantonments, specially provides that the claim is not to extend to houses which are occupied as banks, or have been occupied for three years as hotels or shops, and that disputes respecting the amount of rent to be paid for houses claimed by military officers are to be settled by committees of arbitration, in which the civilian element will be predominant if house owners so desire. Such privileges with respect to residence in cantonments as members of the Civil Service and other civilians enjoy in some parts of India are to cease, the only houses which are not to be subject to the prior claim of military officers being those already mentioned (that is, banks and hotels or shops) and houses owned by or under the control of railway administrations, or appropriated by the Government to the use of such officials as post-masters and telegraph officers, whose residence in cantonments is necessary for the public convenience.

Of the other portions of the Bill the followingonly appear to call for remark:—

(1) *Section* 2.—It is proposed to repeal all existing Cantonment Acts in force in British India and several obsolete enactments relating to cantonments and other military matters.

(2) *Section* 3.—The words 'officer' and 'soldier' are defined for the purposes of Chapters V and III, respectively, and the definition of the expression spirituous liquor is designed to remove difficulties which have arisen in the construction of that expression in existing enactments.

(3) *Sections* 4-7.—It is proposed that every cantonment be constituted a subdivision of the district in which it is situated, and that the Subdivisional Magistrate be called the Cantonment Magistrate.

"(4) *Section* 8.—This section vests the administration of the cantonment police in the District Superintendent under the general control and direction of the District Magistrate. Commanding officers of cantonments are to be relieved of the duty, which is now unnecessarily imposed upon them of serving processes issued by the Courts for execution in cantonments.

(5) *Sections* 17-21.—These sections give a legal status to cantonment funds and cantonment committees. The want of such a status has been a not unfrequent cause of inconvenience.

(6) *Section* 28.—This section, which constitutes every cantonment a subdistrict for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, and the Cantonment Magistrate the Sub-Registrar of the sub-district, and which requires the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, with respect to the registration of documents, to be observed in every cantonment, is designed to reduce the difficulties which now occur in the maintenance of registers of immoveable property in cantonments.

(7) *Section* 29.—This section, following the precedent of former Acts, gives the Governor General in Council power to make rules consistent with the Act to provide for the executive control and management of cantonments, and supplements some deficiencies which have been found to exist in the powers given by the enactments now in force."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Chesney also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Chesney also moved that the Bill and statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MARINE ACT, 1887, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Chesney also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Marine Act, 1887. He said:—"This is a technical Bill of a very small character. The object of it is to enable the Governor General in Council, as occasion may require, to vary the definition of 'gazetted officer,' of 'warrant officer' and of 'petty officer' in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of section 2, sub-section (1), of the Indian Marine Act, 1887; inconvenience having resulted from the present hard-and-fast rules in respect of the classification of officers in the lower grades of the Indian Marine service."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Chesney also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Chesney also moved that the Bill and statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Fort St. George Gazette, the Bombay Government Gazette, the Calcutta Gazette and the Burma Gazette in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 18th October 1888.

THE HANMANTRAO APPEAL.

MR. CANDY, Sessions Judge of Poona, gave judgment on Monday, in the matter of Hanmantrao's appeal against the conviction and sentence of A.P. Vidal, District Magistrate, who fined the accused Rs. 2,000, and ordered his imprisonment for two years. The Sessions Judge, in confirming the conviction and sentence, said:—

Now what are the facts in the present case? Dabir, employed under the Commissioner, C. D., says that he consulted his father-in-law, Sathbai, a pensioner who had been employed under the Commissioner, C. D., how he might obtain promotion; and Sathbai says that he went with Jowarkar, an employe under the Commissioner, C. D., and a friend of Hanmantrao, and asked Hanmantrao to make arrangements for Dabir obtaining a mamlut. Hanmantrao asked for money, and eventually after some haggling the sum of Rs. 3,000 was agreed upon. Jowarkar substantially confirms Sathbai as to the alleged negotiations with Hanmantrao. Sathbai says that he communicated with Dabir, who then sent the money to him at Poona, subsequently Dabir says he (Dabir) went to Poona, and in company with Jowarkar paid the money over to Hanmantrao. It is not denied that if the money was paid to Hanmantrao, it must have been accepted by the latter as a reward for inducing the Commissioner, C. D., to give promotion to Dabir. How then are Dabir, Sathbai, and Jowarkar accomplices with Hanmantrao in the alleged offence? The answer is because they say they gave or assisted in giving the money. Illustration (a) to section 165 I. P. C. runs:—A offers a bribe to B a public servant as a reward for showing A some favour in the exercise of official functions. B accepts the bribe. A has abetted the offence defined in Sec. 161. So too it may be said "A offers a bribe to B as a motive or reward for inducing by corrupt or illegal means or by the exercise of personal influence a public servant to show A some favour in the exercise of his (B's) official functions. (B) accepts the bribe. A has abetted the offence defined in Sec. 162 or Sec. 163." That is to say looking at the explanation to Sec 109, Hanmantrao's act or offence in taking the money is said to be committed in consequence of the acetment of Dabir, Sathbai, and Jowarkar, and it was committed in consequence of their instigation, or in pursuance of a conspiracy with them, or with the aid which constituted their abetment. I am referring to Sec 109 and not to Sec 161, which was quoted by the Solicitor for the Crown, because obviously the present case depends upon the alleged receipt of the money. Now there is manifestly a difference between the position of ordinary accomplices. Take the case of a decoity in which the testimony of an accomplice is so commonly used. The latter makes his statement in order to save himself at the expense of his companions in the crime, and that is why corroboration is necessary, not only as to the facts generally, but as to some fact which goes to prove that the person implicated was connected with the several facts: for, as was said by Jervis C. J. in a well known case (Russel p 606), "nothing is so easy as far as the accomplice speaking truly as to all the other facts of the case to put the third man in his own place. At the outset it is obvious that the story of Dabir, Sathbai, and Jowarkar must in the main points be altogether false or true. If the money were given at all to ensure Dabir's promotion, what possible motive have they for falsely saying that it was given to Hanmantrao instead of to some one else? The theory of the defence is that these men, hearing that Government was making enquiries regarding certain rumours of corruption against Mr. Crawford, conspired together and stated that they had joined in giving money for a corrupt purpose to Hanmantrao for Mr. Crawford. What did they aid by introducing Hanmantrao's name? How could they hope to screen themselves by falsely accusing Hanmantrao? Of Indian cases I of the most recent and instructive (though not quoted at the Bar is that of Queen Empress *vs* Govardhan (I. L. IX Allahabad, 526), in which the Sessions Judge and the assessors acquitted the prisoner on the ground that the only evidence against him was that of an accomplice not corroborated on material points, but on an appeal made by Government against the acquittal, the latter was reversed and sentence of death was passed on the accused, on the ground that the evidence of the accomplice was of such a nature that the Judge would be justified in holding that it was true though uncorroborated, and that it established the guilt of the prisoner; and further that it was corroborated by the fact that the prisoner disappeared from his village about the time of the murder, and failed to give a satisfactory reason for the disappearance. It is unnecessary to refer further to the facts of that case because in the judgment it is shown how essential it is that "every case as it arises must be decided on its own facts," and not on supposed analogies to other cases. But the principles enunciated are applicable, thus it was laid down that the evidence of an accomplice must be looked at in the light of common sense and with the assistance of such knowledge as a Judge or Jury may have of the motives which ordinarily may be likely to influence a person in his position. The circumstances connected with the statement of an accomplice may be such that the evidence will stand far above the ordinary evidence of an accomplice. Every case must stand or fall on the particular facts proved, and it is obvious that while in one instance the intrinsic truth and probability of an accomplice's evidence would necessitate the looking for slight evidence of corroboration as to the identity of the accused person, in another its inherent improbability could rest upon the Court the obligation of requiring very full support from independent materials. Now applying these principles let the facts of the present case be considered. If they concocted a story they obviously simple story would be to say that they went to Mr. Crawford and paid the money. So, too, with Sindekar's case.

Sirdekar, who was a *sub proism* Mamletdar and the Commissioner C. D. was transferred to Jaoli. He says that he raised some money and sent his brother N. Sirdekar from Maumad with it to Poona to see whether Hanmantrao could arrange to get the transfer cancelled. N. Sindekar says that he went to Poona and interviewed Hanmantrao, who said that if the transfer was to be cancelled Rs. 2,000 must be paid. Nothing was then arranged, and N. Sindekar returned to Maumad, meeting his brother on the road. B. Sindekar then went to Poona, having raised some more money, and at an interview with Hanmantrao, at which one Kumtekar was present, agreed to pay Rs. 2,000. Eventually he did himself give Rs. 1,000 to Hanmantrao and subsequently sent Rs. 1,000 from Chandore. What possible motive can these men have for concoting their story? It is strongly urged for the defence that the transfer of B. Sindekar was naturally cancelled on his presenting the petition (39 E). How then does B. Sindekar screen himself by accusing Haumantrao of having taken Rs. 2,000 to get the transfer cancelled? If he taught that it would please Government should he say that he had also paid money to Mr. Crawford, why did he not simply say that when he presented his petition he also gave Rs. 2,000 to Mr Crawford? So, too, with N. Sindekar. He is not in Government service, and has nothing to gain by telling his story. It is incredible that he would join his brother in an elaborate conspiracy to falsely accuse a man, with whom they had not the slightest enmity.

Proceeding, his Honour observed:—

As Mr. Crawford is not an accused person in this case, it would have been more satisfactory had it been unnecessary to mention his name. To prove that Hanmantrao is guilty according to the charge, it is not incumbent on the prosecution to prove that Mr. Crawford received one pie of the money said to have been received by Hanmantrao. Instances are notorious in this country where money has been taken in the name of a public servant, who really has been totally ignorant of the payment. But in the present case the parties have accepted the issue whether Dabir's promotion and the curtailment of Sindekar's transfer were according to the ordinary course of official routine.

As to the appointment of Sindekar, Mr. Candy remarked:—

It is incredible that Y. Sathe would go out of his way to assist his enemy B Sathe in getting up a false story against Hamantrao. I therefore hold that a direct connection has been established between Hammantrao and Dabir's "irregular" promotion. Naturally his appointment to Bhosawal was not allowed to stand: that would have been too glaring: he never had been appointed to any post at Bhosawal, which, moreover, is a very important place. So the Chopda Mamlatdar was transferred to Bhosawal, and thus a vacancy was made for Dabir. In Sindekar's case the corroboration is still more striking. First as to the cancelling of the transfer. The evidence offered by the defence to prove the necessity of the transfer shows unmistakably that the transfer could not have been cancelled solly on the petition of 7th June. For it is said that the transfer was necessary because Sindekar was a native of the District and had relatives there and seemed reluctant to leave it, and though this fact was known some time before the urgency of the removal was brought home by a petition which stated that Sindekar had been extorting money in connection with collections for the Chandore dispensary. This petition, Mr. Crawford says, he sent to Mr. Woodward, Collector of Nasik, and discussed with that official, and early in March 1888 it was agreed that Sindekar must be removed. And yet this is the officer about whom the Collector of Nasik wrote on 20th March 1888 to Mr. Crawford. "As regards his qualification, I can speak without hesitation, having observed his work since he came into the District in 1884. If this alleged petition about Sindekar's extortion at Chandore ever existed and had been discussed in March 1888 between Mr. Woodward and Mr. Crawford, and it was then held by both these officers to be one of the grounds for transferring Sindekar from Chandore, Mr. Woodward could not possibly have written in the same months about Sindekar's character in the terms shown in Exhibit 70. One of the reasons given in Sindekar's petition of 7th June against his transfer for raising the subscription of Rs. 5,000 for the Chandore Dispensary in April 1888, as it was requisite to do so. In the correspondence about the Dispensary building much stress was put on the Mamlatdar's assiduity for the work and general fitness for the post." And yet on this petition which, in fact, called attention to the special reason for Sindekar not remaining at Chandore, the transfer was cancelled and Sindekar was allowed to remain at Chandore, because he said his wife had been in her delivery bed for only a month. Further, if this petition ever existed some trace of it would be found. Not only is there no trace in the Commissioner's records, but the defence has not apparently made any attempt to call for evidence from Nasik to show that there is any trace of it there. All these facts corroborate the story for the prosecution. But there is further the clearest corroboration connecting Hanmantrao with the payment of money to procure the cancelment of Sindekar's transfer, and that is the conversation which Sindekar had with Mr. Pendse and Mr. Kharkar on the morning of 11th June. Mr. Merwanjee did not deny that that conversation took place. Indeed, had the defence seriously denied it. Mr. Nugent would have been cross-examined as to Mr. Pendse's allegation of having told Mr. Nugent of the conversation a week or ten days after it occurred. The prosecution could not examine Mr. Nugent on that point, though the defence could have done so. But Mr. Merwanjee argued that the evidence of Messrs Pendse and Kharkar merely corroborated Sindekar as to the fact of Hanmantrao having agreed to take Rs. 2,000 (Section 157 of the Evidence Act). That is strictly so. But when Sindekar is so strongly corroborated as to the fact of his having agreed to pay Hanmantrao Rs. 2,000 for a certain purpose, when it is proved that the purposes was effected, there is an irresistible presumption that he is speaking the truth when he says that he did pay the money to Hanmantrao. Where this not so it would be necessary in the interest of justice to alter the charge Secs 162 and 163 including the agreement to accept, and accused not being prejudiced, his defence from the first being that he neither accepted nor agreed to accept anything from Dabir or Sindekar. There then is independent evidence in Sindekar's case, that money was received by Haumantrao. Sathe, who as shown above can have no motive for being hostile to Hanmantrao, proved that he at Kumtekar's request got the money which had come from Sindekar by insured packet and delivered it to Haumantrao. There is nothing to show that Sathe knew that the money of which this formed a part was for the purpose of cancelling Sindekar's transfer; though most probably he must have known this. But it can hardly be said that he intentionally aided the commission of the crime. He simply acted as messenger for Kumtekar, as regards the balance of the money which remained to be paid. The crime had already been committed. Further there is important corrobative evidence showing that Haumantrao, a man with no ostensible occupation, but that of money broker to Mr. Crawford, did take an active part in the Commissioner's official work as regards the appointment of Mamlatdar, etc. Then Deshmukh (48) who was in the Commissioner's Office before January 1887, says that Hanmantrao showed him a copy of the Civil List annotated by Mr. Crawford, and he had seen the draft of appointments written by Hanmantrao and the copies thereof for record in the office written by Mr. Crawford. Deshpande (59) deposed on the 18th Aug. that Hanmantrao had shown him in the Commissioner's house a note from Mr. Pendse to the Commissioner in which his name was mentioned with others for the appointment of Deputy Collector. This letter was subsequently put in from the Commissioner's records. Dravid (37) deposed on 18th Aug. that Haumantrao in Decr. 1886 or Jany. 1887 had in the Commissioner's house showed him a list of candidates for mamlats in which against his (Dravid's) name was the remark "to be superseded:" Subsequently one list was put in (38F) from the Commissioner's office and against Dravid's name, in pencil there was remark in Mr. Crawford's handwriting superseded permanently. It is admitted for the defence that this remark must have been struck out by Mr. Crawford shortly before he gave the man an acting appointment as Mamlatdar in Feb. 1887, he having found that the orders of Government did not warrant supersession. So Dravid is corroborated when he says that Hanmantrao showed him the mark in December 1886 or January 1887. It is unnecessary to pursue this part of the subject further. It is obvious that a man who could not with regard to appointments as Hanmantrao is shown to have acted, was the man to whom Dabir and Sindekar naturally would apply to ensure irregular promotion or cancelment of transfer. I pass on the 3rd ground of appeal, which is in effect that some of the witnesses are "tainted" because they were told by persons in authority over them that no harm would happen to them if they spoke the truth, and therefore their evidence was inadmissible.

With regard to the assurances witnesses had received that they would not suffer in the event of giving self criminating evidence. His honour said:—

As to any promise of pardon, there is no record of any such having been given, and in the present case it would have been illegal and valueless. Dabir, Sathbai, Javarkar, Kumtekar, B. Sindekar and Deshpande were exhorted to speak the truth and told that no harm would come to them (the rest of the witness deny any such exhortations having been addressed to them) but this fact would not render their evidence inadmissible. There is nothing to show that the preliminary statement of any witness was not voluntarily made, and the fact that the statements were reported before the Magistrate on solemn affirmations, tends to give further weight to them. The fourth ground, regarding the corroboration afforded by Messrs Pendse and Kharkar, has already been dealt with on the fifth ground. Mr. Merwanjee addressed himself to the improbability of Dabir and Sindekar, being willing to pay such large sums for such benefits as were gained by them. But any one of experience in this country must be fully aware that there is nothing improbable in the stories told by Dabir and Sindekar.

The remainder of the judgment may be given briefly as follows:—

As to Hanmantrao's knowledge of supersessions promotions and transfers has already been dealt with. It has been abundantly proved that he was more than a money-broker to Mr. Crawford. With regard to Mr. Crawford's testimony, he is so obviously an interested party in the case that the Court is bound to receive his statements with caution. As Mr. Merwanjee pointedly referred to Mr Crawfords allegation that he had visited us on the eve of 10th June, and so argued that Sindekar's account of the visit to Mr. Crawford a house that evening must be untrue, it may be remarked that there is no reason to doubt Mr. Crawford's allegation in this respect. On the contrary, it supports Sindekar's story. Guest on that Sunday evening in the hot weather would naturally sit on the lawn between the house and the river. Hanmantrao having the run of the house would naturally go up to the house, and sit there in the western verandah, while Sindekar would remain near the entrance to the compound. When it was dark and the guests had left and Mr. Crawford had gone inside, Sindekar would be called up. The 12th ground relates to the question whether Sindekar's transfer was purposely made in order to extort money from him. The case does not depend on this question in any way, but it has been already shown that the alleged reason for the transfer is inconsistent and unproved. The last ground refers to the point already touched upon as to whether the witnesses who were told that no harm would come to them if they spoke the truth are thereby so tainted as to render their evidence inadmissible. I have already shewn that instead of there being any grounds for presuming that the story of the prosecution in both these cases is unworthy of credit there is ample reason for believing it. I therefore confirm the conviction and sentence recorded by the Magistrate.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the statement of the Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1888-89:—

	Bengal. In Sept. 1888.	Bombay. In Sept. 1888.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	69,41,500	20,00,000	89,41,500
Actual	56,03,975	21,67,150	77 71,075
more than Estimate	6,62 425	1,63,150	8,21,575
Worse than Estimate	....	....	....

7 sales of Bengal opium and 6 months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	Bengal. To End of Oct.	Bombay. To End of Sept.	Total.

A WALK FROM LONDON TO GLASGOW.

Mrs. Acton, of Sunnyside, St. John's Wood, and Ormidale, Arran, is the heroine of the latest remarkable pedestrian feat—a walk of 500 miles in England and Scotland, beginning at London and ending in Glasgow, and performed, not alone, but in the company of her whole family of six children, the eldest of whom is twelve years, and the youngest twelve months. The last, it need hardly said, he did not walk the whole distance, being wheeled in fact, together with his feeding bottle and appurtenances thereto belonging, in a perambulator. A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who a day or two ago waited on Mrs. Acton, at Ormidale, found the whole family of tiny tourists and their mother in capital health after their extraordinary feat. Ormidale, over-looking Brodick Bay, is a sweetly pretty place, which any literary lady and her artist husband might sigh for as a summer home.

"With pleasure," was Mr. Acton's cheerful response to the request for particulars of her remarkable walk. "But you must bear in mind that we had no idea when we started of doing anything very wonderful in walking. We come up from London every year to our house here in Arran; and as we went down by rail no less than nine times last year, we thought we would walk this year and see the country, for, of course, you never can see anything of it from the windows of a railway carriage."

A PARTY OF TEN—HOW THEY FARED.

"To begin with, of whom did your party consist?"—"There were the six children, the youngest in our famous perambulator, which has been, oh, thousands of miles on the Continent and in England and Scotland; and my husband and myself, and two maids—ten in all."

"What was your outfit?"—"When we started from Sunnyside, our house in St John's Wood, we each took a small black bag in our hands; but we soon had to give those up. Afterwards we had absolutely nothing but a nightgown and a makintosh each. There was one brush and one comb for myself and all the children. We really couldn't carry more than the least possible quantity of luggage you know. Tea—my husband is so fond of a good cup of tea—so we carried our tea all the way from London; and we had a kettle too, one of those flat ones to boil over a spirit-lamp, and the spirit-lamp itself. And of course the baby, being a young baby and fed on the bottle, obliged us to carry a tin can of milk."

"How did you manage? And, by the way what was your fare?"—"We had very light fare. As soon as we got into the North of England we always had porridge for breakfast. We never had much meat; on the only two occasions when we had a really good dinner we found we could not walk afterwards. We had eggs, and milk, and bread, and butter to any amount. The meat we had was almost entirely tinned meat, which we bought, with bread, in the town or village in the morning, and carried with us till we came to a suitable place for dinner. We had dinner in the open air always. Then for tea we had just to call at a cottage and get a kettle of water and the use of tea things, which they were always glad to supply us with for a shilling."

BOOTS AND WASHING.

"Of course the trouble was boots," Mrs. Acton continued. "We were recommended all sorts of 'hygienic soles' and everything, and we tried everything, and we had to give them all up. We gave up boots altogether and took to 'sand shoes'—canvas shoes with indiarubber soles. Those allow the feet to go anyhow they like; there is no pressure; and we found them admirable. We never got blisters or sore feet or anything. We used to soap our toes and heels and the insides of our stockings before we started; that is a very good thing. Then as to washing, we could not possibly stop to have everything washed at the inns and places, so the way we managed our washing was to have one thing washed each night. We found we could always get one thing washed and quickly got up, and so we had clean things without the trouble of carrying any with us."

NO UMBRELLAS.

"We carried no umbrellas. A City man, a neighbour of ours in London, asked me before we started 'How many umbrellas are you going to take?' and when I replied, 'Not one,' he was perfectly horrified; it made him quite ill. But though the weather was very bad in England, we did very well without. In the first part of the time we walked in our mackintoshes, and hats that the rain would not hurt. Of course, it was very muddy; and, what with the mud, and the rain, and the sun, our dress got into such a state we were quite ashamed of ourselves; and on Saturday nights we had to stop somewhere and buy flowers or some little frilling or something to brighten up our hats to go to church in next morning. But we never had colds, in spite of having no umbrellas, and though we had a great deal of grey cold weather that people complained of, we found it splendid weather for walking."

THE PRAM AND THE BABY.

"Was it not sometimes hard going for the perambulator?"—"No one can imagine what it was. Nurse is the only wonderful one of our party, for she wheeled that perambulator the whole way, although, as it was continually raining, you may imagine the roads were frightfully heavy."

"Yet, notwithstanding the wet, you had good health?"—"Oh, we never were better! We lived like gipsies; we were in the open air in all weathers yet we never had colds or anything, and at the end of our journey we all declared we had never felt better."

"And the baby?"—"Oh, baby got quite like a gipsy; he quite enjoyed it. First thing in the morning he used to say, 'Tite ready; tite ready to go!'"

COUNTING THE MILESTONES.

"What distance did you cover in a day on the average?—"We walked sixteen and eighteen and one day twenty miles, but the average was twelve; we made it a rule to go twelve miles a day. Sundays we rested. We always felt very affectionately disposed towards the milestones. Here's another delightful milestone,' the children would say. And that was one matter in which we saw a most remarkable difference between Scotland and England. Directly we got over the Border there were neither milestones nor direction posts. We did find some near Ayr, but all broken; not the slightest use; while in England they were all so well kept you couldn't go wrong."

"What was your plan of walking.—"We made it a rule to start by half-past seven, after break-fast. We walked a few hours, and then rested during the heat of the day, and walked again in the afternoon. Having so many children with us, the anxiety was to get into some place for stopping at before dark—by six, if possible, but never later than seven. Sometimes we had great difficulty in getting accommodated—at Belper, for instance. Sometimes we had the roughest lodgings, and sometimes we were at the most splendid hotels. We just took what we could find in fact."

THE ROUTE.

"We found we had to keep to the high roads, for two reasons—first that we must have a good road for the perambulator, and the side roads were so frightfully heavy and lumpy; and for another thing we had to go to the towns to put up—ten people arriving all at once and wanting beds is something alarming in a small place. I began by marking a straight line across the map from London to Carlisle; but we soon found the shortest route would not do. Our route proved wonderfully good. As far as directness is concerned, I think no one could take a better. Of course anybody walking from London to Glasgow would branch off at Dumfries and turn off more to the right than we did; but we wished to see the Burns country on the west coast, and that made our journey longer. Any one else doing it, though I would certainly advise to leave out that Black Country, of Lancashire, not only because the towns and villages are so black and dirty and unpleasant, but because you can get no accommodation there except of the roughest and most disagreeable kind, even in large towns like Bacup and Oldham. We were very glad when we left it at Settle. Near there, at Clapham, we saw the loveliest scenery of all, and an ideal Yorkshire farm."

THROUGH THE SHIRES.

"We passed through Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, and joined hands and danced over the Border bridge to Gretna Green. On the twenty-sixth day, when we slept at Annan, in Scotland, we had walked 326½ miles. Then we went through Dumfries into the 'Land o'Burns' and visited all the places connected with Burns, and so on to Ardrossan, where the boat starts for Arran. As we did not wish to go home to Brodick for a day or two, we went on to Glasgow, and finished up at the Exhibition.' With our wanderings around the Burns country that made the total distance 500 miles, and we finished it in exactly two days over five weeks. We left Sunnyside on the Thursday and were in Glasgow on the Saturday, five weeks afterwards."

Mr. Charles Wood has given Lord Durham notice of his intention to proceed with his libel suit, and it will probably be tried before the spring. The proceedings of the Chetwynd action remain in *statu quo*.

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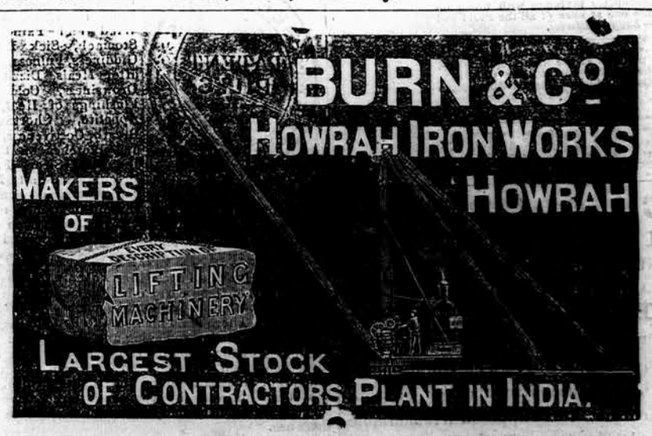

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Full address of Messrs. NEWBERY.

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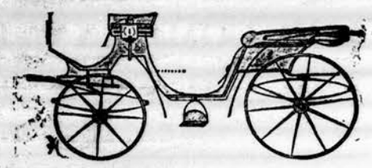

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Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

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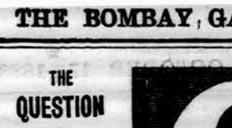

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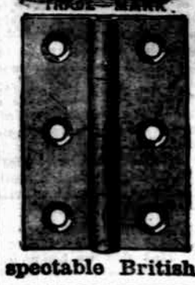

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